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Congregational Church,

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Corres. Sec. Board of Ed37 Broadway, N. Y., and
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THE LIBERATOR - 18 PUBLISHED -

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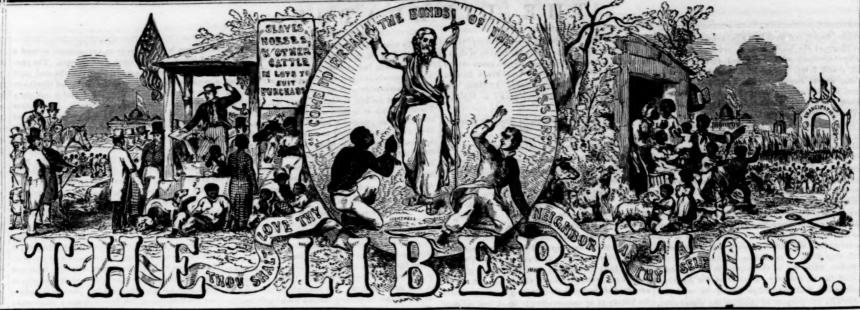
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TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an. The Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

LLARS, if payment be made in advance. 13° All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Airected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inod three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lahts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ep-MUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

must walk in it. To this point the public mind

VOL. XXX. NO. 28.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1542.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the New Orleans Picayune. SHMNER'S REVENCE.

Mr. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, has made, in the Senate of the United States, the grand demonstration on the subject of slavery which it has evidently been the task of his life to prepare in the most effectual form, since the cane of Preston Brooks left its stripes upon his person for the malignity of his former public invectives against the men and the little of the Southern States.

his former public invectives against the men and the society of the Southern States.

We have never spoken of that chastisement, well merited as it undoubtedly was by the coarseness of the insult it undertook to punish, except as extremely rash and thoughtless, the impulse of an impulse of an impulse of the state of tremely rash and thoughtless, the impulse of an im-petuous indignation, which forgot in its heat the proprieties of time and place, and gave to the ene-nies of the South an advantage in the plea before the Northern people, that the liberty of speech had been violently assailed by Southern slaveholders on the floor of the Senate itself. The act was deeply the more of the Seanactic regretted for the mischievous uses that could be made out of it, more than he deserved.

He has been for years brooding over his disgrace,

and preparing his revenge. His wounded vanity for wrong in the place where he was scourged, and his pride is in repeating the offence in the most ag-gravating form which a thorough search of the vogravating form which a thorough search of the vo-cabulary of abuse for some weary years of self-banishment could supply to a reckless tongue. Sup-ported, as it seems, by a sort of body-guard under the direction of the fighting Mr. Burlingame, as a security against interruption by another cane, he went into the Senate to deliver the most furiously bitter and malignant tirade against slavery and slaveholding, against the slave States of this Union, and the slaveholders of these States, which has ever been uttered in this country by a man above the standard of Fred Douglass or Garrison. For hours he continued to pour out all the hoarded resent-ment of his heart, in a strain of insult to which the abscircness which stung Mr. Brooks into the im-produce of chastising him into notoriety was dul-et commonplace. He ransacked ancient and modern history to find offensive comparisons, with which to stigmatize the society of the South as ! barbarous' beyond anything known among nations which precivilization. He assumed that the free States of the Union are types of civilized society, the slave States the most odious relics of the worst barbarism. He drew a comparison between the Barbary States of the Mediterranean and the Bar-bary States of America, and awarded to those nests of piratical Africans a superiority in morals and progress over the slaveholding States of the Union. He took up and eulogized and endorsed the whole strain and substance of Helper's book; and held up slaveholding communities to utter abhorrence, is essentially wicked by their nature, and slave-holders as villains by the law of their existence. holders as villains by the law of their existence. He sums up a series of philippies of this class with the assertion that slavery, being 'barbarous in its origin, barbarous in its law, and barbarous in all its pretensions : barbarous in the instruments it empirit, and barbarous wherever it shows itself,' it

With this text, he declares for the extirpation of the monstrous evil, and repudiates with scorn the plea that it is only to be met as a political question, every ground as and declares that it is to be met

must breed barbarians, while it develops every-where, alike in the individual and in the society of

and declares that it is to be met on every ground as a solemn battle between good and evil. There are two whole sides of a large newspaper covered with the speech, of which the sentence we quote is the key-thought, amplified, illustrated and enforced in every possible form of insult, derision

This black tirade went on without interruption. and with no other reply than some brief words from Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, in which he expressed, in words much more emphatic than com-plimentary, his opinion of this scandalous exhibiion of malignant and revengeful passions. The Suthern Senators otherwise sat in contemptuous site of the state of the substant of the substant of its foul passions and his brain of the unwholesome load of revengeful thoughts.

Senator Chesnut would have done quite as well in suffering the haraprupe to pass without a word of

suffering the harangue to pass without a word of comment. If we are to take Mr. Sumner as the type of a class in the North-the irrepressible conflet men — there are worthier antagonists with whom the contest for our existence can be waged; formen whom it requires an effort to grapple with, victory ver whom success will be a substan But this mouthing Sumner is a ranter whom party will consent to receive as a leader. He r and their sentiments, but they shrink from the audacity with which he declares them, and the im-pudence of making issue of them too soon. They have discarded Seward mainly because he is too diectly committed to theories of the same kind with

rectly committed to theories of the same kind with Sumner, to be available as a candidate yet. The impatience of Sumner will not permit these men to wait that consummation which Mr. Seward has promised, when Republicanism can go as fast and far as it wishes, and has preferred to go with in, now, as far as it can therefore, in all probability, be disclaimed by the Republicans as an imprudent and inconvenient ally, and before long be will be taken out of the Senate. Republicanism has no need just now of such plain-speaking men, and he will be disavowed, and, at his term, left out of the Senate unle the election shall have demonstrated such a strength of the Republican idea that it may be advanced and orted more boldly than it is the policy just now

to avow.

But the speech is on record—an enlarged and embelished edition of Helper's infamous book, which obtained, for a political object, the endorsement of a many members of Congress. Both have been disclaimed by a portion of the party for whose service they were sent forth. But it is the dictate of common caution to note how far the principles are sustained of which the expression is disavowed; and to watch for the indications of a coming time when both may be taken an area; and set forth as when both may be taken up again, and set forth as the exponents of a successful party.

Never was a speech more calculated to drive the South out of the Union, or to stir up insurrection; for if one-half he said was true, not only would the slaves be justified in taking up arms, but every adventurous april described in taking up arms. anti-slavery man in the world be justified venturous anti-slavery man in the world be justified in flying to their assistance. The speech was equally distinguished for its vehemence and lalsehood. What can be more untrue than that the slaves receive no compensation for their labor? They are clad, housed and supported, and allowed certain privileges by which they can add to their personal comforts, and they are never reduced to want, as white laborers. they are never reduced to want, as white laborers, both of the South, in the free States and in Europe, lequently are. They are never cheated out of their earnings, as white laborers in the free States are by

dishonest contractors, broken corporations, and other insolvent employers. What Mr. Sumner's purpose was in making this speech, passes our comprehension. It was nominally in favor of the admission of Kansas; but if it could produce any effect at all, it would be to unite in solid column all the Southand the second s

Senate to make a violent assault upon a portion of special train for the Grove, at 94 o'clock, who were the States of the confederacy, an assault which re- joined, on their arrival, by a delegation from Milford,

ing to his enlightenment; and he proves the growth of the North in property and education only to show how it has prospered and thriven by the generous policy of administrations which for half a century o'clock, by E. H. Heywood, who read the following have been controlled by the liberal and enlightened list of officers for its organization :— minds of Southern statesmen.—Albany Argus.

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. A NEW MISREPRESENTATION.

A late number of the Liberator, Mr. Garrison's paper, contains an article under the well-known initials of Mr. Wendell Phillips, in which Abraham Lincoln is designated as 'the slave-hound of Illinois.' The charge is based upon the alleged fact that, on the 10th of January, 1849, Mr. Linglian J. Knox, Boston; Sallie Holley, Sarah E. Hall, coln, being then a member of Congress, moved to reconsider the vote instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill for abolishing the slave-trade therein, that he might introduce a bill, from which 'W. P.' makes this exception of the lotter, sarah E. Han, Worcester; E. D. Draper, Hopedale; T. C. Severance, West Newton.

After thanking the audience for the honor they had conferred upon him, the President said he was always

came up in a new aspect, under an amendment the country, and true exhortations as to the duties which changed the phraseology of the original resolution, which was by many thought objectionable, such a meeting as that he welcomed the audience on Mr. Lincoln's vote is again recorded in the negative against a second attempt to get rid of the whole subject by laying on the table. 'W. P.' has 'Freedom's Battle Song,' by R. Thayer, was then

What, then, was the course of Mr. Lincoln on which such a charge can be based? Simply this:

A motion was made to lay the motion to reconsider the resolution on the table. Mr. Lincoln on the form the excellent General Agent of the Society, Samuel May, Jr., which he would read:

Leicester. July 2, 1840. the resolution on the table. Mr. Lincoln, at this stage, appealed to the mover—not to the House—to withdraw his motion. He urged him to withdraw his motion, not permanently, but merely to enable him to read an amendment which he should attempt to introduce, if the vote on the original resolution—instructing the Committee—should be reconsidered. This amendment was the bill which 'W. P.' refers to, of which he gives a section, and because of which he says: 'We gibbet a Northern hound today, side by side with the infamous Mason of Virginia.' The reader is left to infer that Mr. Lincoln attempted to get the virtual prohibition of the slave-trade in the District, just passed, rescinded, that he might the more effectually and emphatically provide it with a more stringent law against fugitive

Incom, let it be remembered, asked his collaboration which he intended to urge as an amendment, if the resolution prohibiting all present my warmest congratulations, that you are the slave-trade was reconsidered. Now, this proposition is a bill of eight sections, of which 'W. P. quotes one. The purpose of this bill was the abolition not merely of the slave-trade, but of slavery itself in the District of Columbia, provided a maurge as an amendment, if the resolution prohibiting the slave-trade was reconsidered. Now, this proposition is a bill of eight sections, of which 'W. P. quotes one. The purpose of this bill was the abolition not merely of the slave-trade, but of slavery itself in the District of Columbia, provided a majority of the people should cast their votes in favor of such a measure. The fifth section, so far from showing the general purport of the bill, is precisely that portion of it from which the character of the rest would never be guessed. It was merely intended to put the District on a footing with all the States in regard to 'fugitives from service,' when slavery should no longer exist there, and nothing more. If Virginia may have the right to take her runaways in Boston, there is no good reason cateris paribus, why she should not in Washington. But this was the exceptional point of Mr. Lincoln's proposed amendment, and not its general purpose, for that was to sweep the system of slavery out of the District, after a fixed time, by consent of the people, giving compensation to the master, and providing for the due education and care of the emancique of the system of slavery out of the people, giving compensation to the master, and providing for the due education and care of the emancique of the system of slavery out of the people, giving compensation to the master, and providing for the due education and care of the emancique of the system of slavery out of the people, giving compensation to the master, and provide the system of slavery out of the people, giving compensation to the master, and provide the system of slavery out of the people of the system of slavery out of the people, giving compensation to the master, and provide attention by the audience, who testified their sympathy with the sentiments expressed by frequent applause.

The President of the will near them, with your permission. [See poetical column.]

These verses were listened to with undivided attention by the audience, who testified their sympathy with the sentiments expressed by frequent applause.

The President of the will near them, with your permission. [See poetical column.]

These verses were listened to with undivided attention by the audience, who testified their sympathy with the sentiment. In introducing the speaker who will next address you, I shall have occasion.

THE LIBERATOR. SPEECH OF H. FORD DOUGLASS.

'INDEPENDENCE DAY.'

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRA-

the hour-how best to preserve the principles of the Revolution, and carry them forward to a speedy and Mr. Sumner, who during his term in the Senate has signalized himself by no practical proposition, by no good measure, by no co-operation with friends, has waited till the close of the present term of the troactively impeaches the morality, the civilization, the Christianity, the decency, even, of the original States of the Confederacy, and the founders of the Constitution.

And neighboring places, several hundred strong. In Milford alone, we understand, nearly four hundred tickets were sold. By noon, the company on the Constitution.

In attempting to affix the stain of barbarism to the original States of the confederacy, Mr. S. not only 'fouls his own nest,' but he spoils his own argument; for he gives us a barbarian Constitution, and then demands the right to interpret it according to his enlightenment; and he proves the growth of the North in preserve and deposition only to show a swert he call.

President-EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham.

Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Boston; Charles L. Remond, Salem : F. B. Sanborn, Col. Wm. Whiting, Concord; Caroline M. Severance, West Newton; Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I.; William S. Haywood, Hopedale; Henry O. Stone, Framingham; Abby Kelley Foster, Worcester: Benjamin Snow, Jr ... Fitchburg; J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. H. Stephen-

act:—
glad to attend an anti-slavery meeting on the Fourth
Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washof July, because it was the only place where one ington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners, all Fugitive Staves escaping into said District. ings were being held all over the country, in which The Tribune is especially called upon to meet this the people were congregated to listen to glorifications charge, and the writer waits to know 'where to draw that line which shall allow us all our indignation against Mason, and yet save the fame of their (the Republicans') candidate.'

We will try to answer. The first charge is, that the limit on the control of the We will try to answer. The first charge is, that 'Mr. Lincoln, in order to introduce this bill, requested the House to reconsider the vote instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill for abolishing the slave-trade therein. We reply: Mr. Lincoln never did any such thing. He neither requested the House to reconsider its vote, nor did he make any motion to that effect. On the contrary, when, presently, the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was acted upon, he voted with the majority against it. True, upon, he voted with the majority against it. True, when the motion to reconsider was reached, he voted in its favor; but when, soon after, the question which the Revolution and the government gave to came up in a new aspect, under an amendment the country, and true exhortations as to the duties

false as to the letter of the sung, to 'Auld Lang Syne,' after which Mr. GARRIecord, and as evidently false as to the intentions of son came forward, and stated that he had received a

provide it with a more stringent law against fugitive slaves. Let us see.

Mr. Lincoln, let it be remembered, asked his coland every word and strain you utter, that the most

I have also, said Mr. Garrison, some lines appropriate to the occasion, which were written by our friend Miss Bacon, of Barre, who has once or twice rest would never be guessed. It was merely intended to put the District on a footing with all the

occasion. When I say that the next speaker is to be This proposition, Mr. Lincoln proceeded to say, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Douglass, of Chicago, (!) I be had submitted to fifteen leading citizens of the District, who all approved of it. 'W. P.' refers to breasts of all the inhabitants of this country—Demo-District, who all approved of it. 'W. P.' refers to this fact, and applying it to the exceptional provision of section five, adds, 'No wonder Mr. Lingelitive Slave bill! No wonder the Chicago Convention omitted that point in their resolutions!'

Such misrepresentation as this is to be accounted for only on the supposition that some malignant and unscrupulous person has imposed upon 'W. P.,' and prevailed upon him to give the sanction of his name to a statement which he had never examined, but which, unfortunately, he was too ready to believe.

breasts of all the inhabitants of this country—Democrata of all types and shades, Belleverett men, and Republicans—that Mr. Douglass, of Chicago, should appear at an anti-slavery meeting on the Fourth of July, just at the very opening of the canvass! (Laughter.) I have never had the pleasure of seeing the candidate for the Presidency who bears that name, and therefore I cannot answer for you whether this is the gentleman or not, but you will probably find out by the time he is through. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Douglass, of Chicago.

I hope that my friends will not do me the injustice trine; it is stealing the thunder of Stephen A. to suppose, for a single moment, that I have any Douglas. connection, either by blood or politically, with Ste- In regard to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, phen Arnold Douglas, of Chicago. I am somewhat Abraham Lincoln occupies the same position that proud of the name of Douglass. It was once, in the the old Whig party occupied in 1852. They asserthistory of dear old Scotia, a tower of strength on the ed then, in their platform, that they were not in faside of free principles; and so firmly did they op- vor of the repeal of that law, and that they would do pose the usurpations of royal power, that, on one of nothing to lessen its efficiency. What did he say at the kings of Scotland coming to the throne, he issued Freeport? Why, that the South was entitled to a Fuan edict, expelling from his realm every man who gitive Slave Law; and although he thought the law bore that hated name; and I cannot account for the could be modified a little, yet, he said, if he was in signal departure from the ancient and hereditary Congress, he would have it done in such a way as principles by one who bears that name, upon any other not to lessen its efficiency! Here, then, is Abra-

theory than that of bastard blood. (Applause.) Douglas has a heart? I cannot account for the ex- trial by jury,-those great bulwarks of freedom, rear born; but, when Douglas was born, nobody happen- statute-book! ed to die! (Laughter and applause.)

and shaping the destiny of men. cy Adams said, twenty years ago, that 'the preserva-tion, propagation and perpetuation of slavery is the Then, there is another item which I want to bring of them seeks to lift the negro out of his fetters, owe me anything, unless I can prove it by the

lieved in regard to this question. And Henry to give me the right to testify in a court of justice

not like this kind of talk, because, while they are anti-slavery! willing to steal our thunder, they are unwilling to I have, then, something to say against the antisubmit to the conditions imposed upon that party that slavery character of the Republican party. Not only assumes to be anti-slavery. They say that they canto stop and take breath.

ham Lincoln in favor of carrying out that infa-There are a great many people in this country who eem to be in love with Stephen A. Douglas, and to the liberty of every black man in the United States, regard him as a great statesman. It seems to me that but virtually the liberty of every white man as well; there are certain elements necessary to true states- for, under that law, there is not a man in this presmanship. In the first place, a statesman must have ence who might not be arrested to-day upon the sima heart—that is one of the essential elements of statesmanship. Now, who supposes that Stephen A. hurried off to slavery and to chains. Habeas corpus, stence of so mean a man as Douglas on any other ed by the blood and unspeakable woe of your English theory than that of the transmigration of souls. It ancestors, amidst the conflicts of a thousand years,was held by one of the old philosophers of Greece, are struck down by this law; and the man whose that when a man died, somebody was born, and that name is inscribed upon the Presidential banner of the the soul of the dead entered the body of the new- Republican party is in favor of keeping it upon the

out, when Douglas was own, notody happensid to die! (Laughter and applause.)

Not only would I arraign Mr. Lincoln, in regard to
But, ladies and gentlemen, I had no intention of that law, for his pro-slavery character and principles, making these remarks. We are here for the purpose but when he was a member of the House of Repreof celebrating the Fourth of July. Eighty four years sentatives, in 1849, on the 10th day of January, he ago to-day, this nation had its birth. We stand, to- went through the District of Columbia, and conday, a governmental prodigy, surpassing, in our extra-sulted the prominent pro-slavery men and slaveholders ordinary growth, any of the States of ancient or of the District, and then went into the House of nodern times. But nations who seek success amid Representatives, and introduced, on his own responsithe possibilities of the future are not measured by bility, a fugitive slave law for the District of Columthe accumulation of wealth, nor by breadth of terri- bia. It is well known that the law of 1793 did not torial domain. Far down beneath the glittering apply to the District, and it was necessary, in order splendor which the jewelled hand of Crosus has lift- that slaveholders might catch their slaves who sought ed up to intoxicate the gaze of the unthinking multi- safety under the shadow of the capitol, that a special tude, there will be found a silent and resistless influ- law should be passed for the Dietrict of Columbia; ence, working its way beneath, the surface of society, and so Mr. Lincoln went down deeper into the proslavery pool than even Mr. Mason of Virginia did in When John Adams wrote that this would always the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Here, then, is the be a day of bonfires and rejoicing, he did not foresee man who asks for your votes, and for the votes of the the evils which half a century would bring, when his own son, standing in his place amid the legislators of the Republic, would shame posterity into a introduced into the District of Columbia a fugitive brave indifference to its empty ceremonies. John Quin- slave law! That is a fact for the consideration of

vital and animating spirit of the national government, and this truth is no less apparent to-day. Eve-ry department of our national life—the President's to exercise the elective franchise. I am about twentychair, the Senate of the United States, the Supreme eight years old, and I would like to vote very much . Court, and the American pulpit-is occupied and I think I am old enough to vote, and I think that, if controlled by the dark spirit of American slavery. I had a vote to give, I should know enough to place We have four parties in this country that have it on the side of freedom. (Applause.) No party, it marshalled themselves on the highway of American seems to me, is entitled to the sympathy of antipolitics, asking for the votes of the American people slavery men, unless that party is willing to extend to to place them in possession of the government. We the black man all the rights of a citizen. I care nothhave what is called the Union party, led by Mr. ing about that anti-slavery which wants to make the Bell, of Tennessee; we have what is called the Dem- Territories free, while it is unwilling to extend to me, ocratic party, led by Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; as a man, in the free States, all the rights of a man. we have the party called the Seceders, or the Slave-Code Democrats, led by John C. Breckinridge, of my adopted State—I have been laboring to make it a Kentucky, and then we have the Republican party, place fit for a decent man to live in. In that State, led by Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. All of these we have a code of black laws that would disgrace parties ask for your support, because they profess to any Barbary State, or any uncivilized people in the epresent some principle. So far as the principles of far-off islands of the sea. Men of my complexion are freedom and the hopes of the black man are concern- not allowed to testify in a court of justice, where a ed, all these parties are barren and unfruitful; neither white man is a party. If a white man happens to and rescue this day from odium and disgrace. mony of a white man, I cannot collect the debt.

Take Abraham Lincoln. I want to know if Now, two years ago, I went through the State of any man can tell me the difference between the Illinois for the purpose of getting signers to a peti-anti-slavery of Abraham Lincoln, and the anti-slave-tion, asking the Legislature to repeal the 'Testimony ry of the old Whig party, or the anti-slavery of Hen. Law,' so as to permit colored men to testify against ry Clay? Why, there is no difference between white men. I went to prominent Republicans, and them. Abraham Lincoln is simply a Henry Clay among others, to Abraham Lincoln and Lyman Trum-Whig, and he believes just as Henry Clay be- bull, and neither of them dared to sign that petition Clay was just as odious to the anti-slavery cause ('Hear, hear.') In the State of Illinois, they tax the and anti-slavery men as ever was John C. Cal-colored people for every conceivable purpose. They houn. In fact, he did as much to perpetuate negro tax the negro's property to support schools for the slavery in this country as any other man who has education of the white man's children, but the colored ever lived. Henry Clay once said, 'That is property people are not permitted to enjoy any of the benefits which the law declares to be property,' and that 'two resulting from that taxation. We are compelled to hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and impose upon ourselves additional taxes, in order to anctified property in slaves'! Wherever Henry educate our children. The State lays its iron hand Clay is to-day in the universe of God, that atheistic upon the negro, holds him down, and puts the other lie is with him, with all its tormenting memories, hand into his pocket and steals his hard earnings to educate the children of white men: and if we I know Abraham Lincoln, and I know something sent our children to school, Abraham Lincoln would about his anti-slavery. I know the Republicans do kick them out, in the name of Republicanism and

not go as fast as you anti-slavery men go in this mat- and against the rights of the negro, but even some of ter; that they cannot afford to be uncompromisingly the prominent Republicans of Massachusetts are not nest, nor so radical as you Garrisonians; that they acceptable anti-slavery men in that regard. In the want to take time; that they want to do the work Senate of the United States, some of your Senators gradually. They say, 'We must not be in too great a from the New England States take special pains to hurry to overthrow slavery; at least, we must take make concessions to the Slave Power, by saying that half a loaf, if we cannot get the whole.' Now, my they are not in favor of bringing about negro equalfriends, I believe that the very best way to overthrow ity; just as Abraham Lincoln did down in Ohio two slavery in this country is to occupy the highest pos-sible anti-slavery ground. Washington Irving tells a the colored people were agitating the question of story of a Dutchman, who wanted to jump over a suffrage in that State. The Ohio Statesman, a paper ditch, and he went back three miles in order to get a published in Columbus, asserted, on the morning of good start, and when he got up to the ditch, he had the day that Mr. Lincoln made his speech, that he o sit down on the wrong side to get his breath. So was in favor of negro equality; and Mr. Lincoln took it is with these political parties; they are compelled, pains at that time to deny the allegation, by saying they say, when they get up to the ditch of slavery, that he was not in favor of bringing about the equality o stop and take breath.

I do not believe in the anti-slavery of Abraham them voters, in placing them in the jury-box, or in Lincoln, because he is on the side of this Slave Pow- ever bringing about the political equality of the races. Inneoln, because he is on the side of this Slave Power of which I am speaking, that has possession of the Federal Government. What does he propose to do? Simply to let the people and the Territories regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. In the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois, when he was interrogated as to whether he was in race. We often hear, from this very platform, praise favor of the admission of more alave States into the Union, he said, that so long as we owned the territories, he did not see any other way of doing than to What peculiar trait of character do the white men of flowers that blossom there,—to gleam up the

admit those States when they made application, with this country possess, as a mark of superiority, either on without slavery. Now, that is Douglas's doc-morally or mentally, that is not also manifested by the black man, under similar circumstances? ('Hear, hear.') You may take down the white and black part of the social and political structure, stone by stone, and in all the relations of life, where the exercise of his moral and intellectual functions is not restricted by positive law, or by the arbitrary restraints of society, you will find the negro the equal of the white man, in all the elements of head and heart. Of course, no one pretends that all men are mentally equal, or morally equal, any more than we do that all men are of the same weight, or equal in physical endowments. Here in this country, under the most favorable circumstances, we have idiots and fools, some in the lunatic asylum, and others, in the high places of government, who essay to be statesmen, who ought to be there. (Laughter.) You say to the German, the Hungarian, the Irishman, as soon as he lands here, 'Go out on the highway of the world's progress, and compete with me, if you can, in the race for empire and dominion.' You throw no fetters upon that ever-restless sea of energies that chafes our shores, saying, 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no further.' No, with all that magnanimity which must be ever-present in the true soul, you say to the foreigner, whose liberty has been cloven down upon some disastrous European battle-field, whose fortune has been wrecked and lost amid the storms of adversity abroad, 'Come here and better your condition, if you can!' I remember, that, a few years ago, when a Hungarian refugee-not an American citizen-he had only declared his intention to become one-was arrested in the harbor of Smyrna, for an offence against the Austrian government, Capt. Ingraham, of the American war-ship St. Louis, demanded, in the name of the Federal Government, his instant release, and, under the cover of her guns, the shackles of Austrian bondage melted from his limbs, and Martin Kozta walked the deck of that vessel a free man, as proud of his adopted country as we were of the gallant deed. That poor Hungarian, in the hour of his misfortune, could look at the American flag, as it gleamed in the sunlight of the Austrian sky, and as he looked at its stars, that symbolized a constellation of Republican States, he could feel all the poetic inspiration of

States, he could feel all the poetic inspira
Halleck, when he sang,—

*Flag of the seas! on Ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave!
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly 'round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea,
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly, And smile to see thy splendors fly, In triumph o'er his closing eye.'

But no colored man can feel any of this inspiration. We are denied all participation in the government; we remember that that flag only covers us as slaves and that our liberties are only respected and our rights only secured to us, when, escaping from the beak of the American eagle, we can nestle shaggy mane of the British lion; and, feeling this, we can feel no inspiration when we look at the American flag.

But I was speaking in reference to the gratuitous ncessions of some of our Republican leaders. Some three or four months ago, a bill was under consideration in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of establishing a school for the education of free colored children in the District of Columbia. The matter created some discussion in the Senate, and, under the lash of Senator Mason, and other slavedrivers of the South, your own Senator, Mr. Wilson, caved in' on this question, and admitted, in the esence of the Senate, and with all Massachusetts o read his words, that the negro was inferior. (Hear, ear.') Now, I do not believe that the negro is inferior. Man's ability wholly depends upon surrounding circumstances. You may take all of those races that have risen from the lowest estate of degradation to the highest eminence of intellectual and moral plendor, and you will discover that no race has ever yet been able, by any internal power and will of its own, to lift itself into respectability, without contact with other civilized tribes. Rome served as the scaffolding for the erection of the tribes of Western Europe into that huge political constellation whose drum-beats follow the sun round the world. When Julius Cresar landed in Britain, he found the ancestors of this boasted English race a miserable set of parbarians, bowing down to stocks and stones, and painting their bodies in fantastic colors. They were carried to Rome by the soldiers of Casar, and sold in the streets for five dollars; and so thoroughly brutalzed were they, that Cicero, the great Roman orator, said that the meanest slaves in Rome came from Great Britain; and, writing to his friend Atticus, he advised him not to buy the worthless wretches. (Applause.) Emerson says that it took many generations to trim and comb and perfume the first boat-load of Norse pirates into royal highnesses and most noble knights of the garter; and yet, every spark and ornament of regal splendor dates back to the twenty thousand thieves that landed at Hastings. You will find, after that, I think, that there is no truth in the assertio that the negro is inferior.

The men who justify slavery upon the assumed inferiority of the negro race, are very slow to adm these facts. They are just as tardy in admitting that the remains of ancient grandeur, which have been exhumed from beneath the accumulated dust of forty enturies, were wrought by the ingenuity and skill of he negro race, ere the Saxon was known in history. We are informed that the sceptre of the world passed from the eclored to the white race at the fall of Babylon. I know ethnological writers tell us we do not look like the Egyptian. They dig up an Egyptian mummey, thathas been dead and buried three tho years, that once tripped 'the light fantastic toe' amid the gilded halls of the Pharaohs, over whose grave the storms of thirty or forty centuries have swept, and because it don't look just like a Mississippi negro of to-day, set it down that there is a difference of species between them ! (Laughter.) I admit that enturies of oppression, under a vertical aun, may marvellous changes, not only in physical, but in the intellectual characteristic of the races-I know it has. All other races are permitted to travel over the wide field of history, and pluck the

philosophers, sages and poets, and put them into a galaxy of brilliant genius, and claim all the credit to themselves; but if a black man attempts to do so, he is met at the threshold by the objection, 'You have no ancestry behind you.'

Now, friends, I am proud of the negro race, and I thank God to-day that there does not course in my veins a single drop of Saxon blood. (Applause.) The blood that I boast was immortalized in Scotland's song and story at a time when the Saxon was wearing an iron collar, with the name of his Norman master written thereon. (Applause.) There was never such a subjugated race in the world as were the Saxons in the days of William the Conqueror. So thoroughly humbled and degraded were they, that Macaulay says it was considered as disgraceful for a Norman to marry a Saxon as it is now for a white person to marry a negro. I am proud of the negro race. I think that 'negro' looks just as well on paper, and sounds just as sweetly to the ear, as 'Saxon'; and I believe that by education, by wealth, by religion, the negfo may make that name as honorable as ever was that of 'Saxon,' while the Saxon, by the practice of the opposite vices, may drag himself down as low as the

I believe that man, like certain productions of the vegetable kingdom, will grow better in some soils than in others. God has given us a goodly land in men of the country intend to make this truly 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' by coming to such meetings as these on gala days. When Boston conservatism goes down to the Music Hall to air itself in Everett's lying eulogy, we mean to come here and criticise the various political parties, in order to rescue this day from priestly cant and from political mockery.

Oh, no, friends; we colored men may well feel proud of our ancestors. Why, we were held in very high esteem by the ancient Greeks. There is a Grecian fable that we descended from the gods. Virgil says that Jupiter, in his aerial chariot, sailing through the skies, went so near the sun that is burnt his face black; and on that hypothesis they account for the existence of the colored race ! The father of Grecian poetry, standing away back in the gray dawn of history, has struck some noble lines from his lyre, in praise of our ancestors of the sunny clime :-

The sire of Gods, and all the etherial train On the warm limits of the farthest main, Now mix with mortals, nor disdain to grace The feast of Ethiopia's blameless race.

Friends. I have no idea that those men who talk about the inferiority of the negro race really believe it. They think it is absolutely necessary, for the suc cess of their party, to cater to the dark spirit of slavery. But, after all, I say that the negro is a man, and has all the elements of manhood, like other men; and, by the way, I think that, in this country, he has the highest element of manhood. Certainly he has developed here its highest element. I do not believe that the highest element of manhood is the ability to fight. If he is the noblest man who can do the most fighting, then you ought to elect John C. Heenan, the Benecia Boy,' as President of the United States. If muscle is evidence of the highest manhood, you will find any of the 'short boys' of New York, any of the 'plug-uglies' and ugly plugs (Mughter) of Tammany Hall, better qualified to be President of the United States than Abraham Lincoln. The negro is emphatically a Christian man; patient under long suffering, as ready to forgive an injury as the Saxon is to inflict one; he would rather 'bear the ills he has, than fly to others that he knows not of.' (Applause.) You may dwarf his manhood by the iron of bondage, you may dry up the fountain of his intellectual life, but you can never destroy his faith in God, and the ultimate triumph of his almighty purpose. Over a sea of blood and tears, he catches, in every lull of the midnight storm that breaks around him, the music of that 'still, small voice,' that bids him Hope on, hope ever!' He constitutes the very oxygen of civilization, potent in that arterial action that imparts life and health to the permanent and successful achievements of the human race. Therefore, I do not like these gratuitous admissions on the part of men who go to Congress from New England with an anti-slavery purpose in their hearts.

close; and I say, that in view of the fact that the influence of slavery is dominant in every department of hour that marked the fatal epoch in American history, when we threw off the yoke of a decent despotism, to become, in turn, the slaves of a mean and arregant Democracy. Mark Antony said over the dead body of the old Roman, 'I come to bury Casar, not to praise him.' (Applause.) Four million of my countrymen in chains to-day, ground between these two huge lies,-like the upper and the nether millstone,the Constitution of the United States and the Fourth of July, send me to this platform to bury the memories of that hour that witnessed the separation of these colonies from the mother country; for had we remained linked to her by political and social ties, we should inevitably have marched to freedom and equality, as she has done. England stands to-day with e trophies of a thousand years clustering around her head, as young and as vigorous in all the element that promise future physical and intellectual development, as when, upon the fields of Cressy and Agincourt, her sons shattered, as with an iron mace, the embattled legions of France. She stands to-day, and has stood, for a quarter of a century, upon the side of freedom; while here in Republican America, we have, for the last eighty-three years, been constantly tending towards a despotism baser and blacker than any thing that history has yet recorded. I say then I would rather curse than bless the day that marked the separation. Hunkerism, every where, as I said before, will go out to-day to be glorified in the sunlight of lying eulogy poured upon the dead fathers, whose faithlessness to every principle of freedom will yet cause their names to become a hissing and a byword to the ages yet to come. 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,' is the inscription upon the bell that hangs in 'Independence Hall,' in Philadelphia; but the old bell, more modest than the people, cracked the first time it was rung, because it had not brass enough to tell the lie again ! (Laughter and loud applause.) Hypocrisy is not a growth peculiar to American soil,

but it has reached its most hateful development here. American slavory, the worst form of despotism ever imposed upon any people, is endorsed by Church and State as a great missionary institution. Eighty-four years ago to-day, your fathers, true to the impulses that brought them from the father land, spoke this nation into existence, breathed into it the breath of life, by asserting the selfhood of every human being. They had descended from men who, for two hundred years, had battled for freedom of conscience against the despotssm of the bloody Stuarts; and when, in 1765, the British government passed the Stamp Act, and attempted to enforce it by British bayonets, against the will and wishes of the American people, the Roundhead and the Cavalier went up to Bunker Hill, and entered their bleeding protest against George the Third, 'by the Grace of God.' In this, I say, they were true to their manly impulses. They declared that 'all men are created equal'; and brave men from beyond the Rhine, and from the vine-clad bills of France, viewing from a distance that sublime struggle for the establishment of a free government, threw themselves at once into the conflict, and by their noble devotion to our cause, gave their names to history as a part of the glories of the Republic. But what did the fathers do to justify the expectations of these gallant strangers? Let four millions of slaves

guilty 'covenant with death and agreement with ELMAH P. LOVEJOY sleeps in a martyr's grave on the ment, and not commit ourselves to the dark spirit of many other noble workers, have gone; as Whittier slavery and to the political expediency of the hour. says-

The Constitution of the United States is the Janua of the American Capitol, looking both ways, assuming any color, according as we turn the political kaleidoscope. This is the one redeeming feature in itthat we cannot understand its carefully concealed purpose without the aid of contemporary history. Gethe says that no work is complete, unless it involves some sainted dead, let us not forget one other name-one phrases for the purpose of cheating the slaveholder, the history of an earnest effort to break four mil Achilles, the hero of the Illiad, is introduced by longed applause.) also to be an empire of freedom. The anti-slavery as the very gates of hell, the wretch who has the Homer as saving these memorable words: 'I detest, intending it to serve the purposes of freedom, and ical consequence of the first battle of Concord. I a mean set of contemptible hypocrites, and deserving of the scathing denunciation of every friend of humanity. I do not believe it. My friends, you may think this is a little radical,

> and you may, on this account, be unwilling to receive some of the other truths that I have been trying to impress upon you. There is some danger of antislavery men saving too much. I remember an anecdote that illustrates this very well. In a little town Mr. SANBORN was heartily cheered as he came forin the State of New York, there lived a very pious ward upon the platform. He said :family, -a father and mother, and two children, a son MR. PRESIDENT, -You do me altogether too much and daughter. They all belonged to the village honor to call me the hero of the Concord fight. It Jonah was swallowed by the whale, and that he was sense, the hero of it. three days and three nights in the whale's belly?" believe it.' 'Well, sir, do you believe that Daniel considered that a victory on our side. was thrown into the lion's den, and that those ferocious lions refused to eat Daniel, but as soon as his accusers were thrown in, they devoured them? lieve it, then.' Well,' says the deacon, 'to you be lieve that Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego were thrown into a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter thrown into a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter of that race whom we so shamefully hold in bondage, passed through the flames, and came out without so much as the smell of fire upon their garments?" Does the church believe it?' 'Yes.' 'And father, too?' 'Yes.' 'And mother?' 'Yes.' 'Well,' says he, 'I'll be d-d if I believe it, nor the fish story either!' (Loud laughter.) You see, friends, there is danger of saying too much!

But what shall I say, in closing my imperfect resaid my say. What can I say, then, as a black man, other than to thank the men and the women of New England who have so nobly stood by the rights and liberties of my unfortunate race during these long years of suffering and sorrow, feeling, as their only compensation, that every wrong and every outrage which we suffer

'In the hot conflict of the right, shall be A token and a pledge of victory '?

realize the grandeur of our position. As our des

Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks, And Death's pale flag is not advanced there.'

mself out of every pulpit in New England. Then were brave men. Then, too, it was that that other could towards removing this great curse in another good friend, WENDELL PHILLIPS, brought to the way.

the American people any of that ability which has create a Republican party at the South. It would since cropped out and developed itself, as a living tes. create there a party, fearful lest this matter be brought timony against the argument of the natural inferiori- to the issue which some of the Southern orators seem fresh trophies to American oratory were then in their duty of every person who thinks, as I do, that this begun to give an earnest of that splendid ability which has since manifested itself in the orator and throw of that system by the nearest way. That way, the gentleman; the trumpet-notes of my namesake, to me, is the encouragement of the escape of fugitive FREDERICK DOUGLASS, had not yet stirred the intellectual sea of two continents to the enormities of this country; neither had there flashed over the Bay State | way. in our land answer the question! The liberty that the flery and impetuous eloquence of Charles Lenox What do we hear to-day, Mr. President, from the Lafayette fought for, our fathers, in an hour of com- RENOXD. Great changes have been wrought in the ocean side of the ocean? The most important news-

the liberty of the black man, in order to form this ALVAN STEWART is dead; JAMES G. BIRNEY is dead; hell'; and I say, that so long as that compromise banks of the father of waters; ELLIS GRAY LORING exists, we are bound to stand outside the govern- is dead; THEODORE PARKER is dead. All these, and

'They died-their brave hearts breaking slow .-But, self-forgetful to the last, In words of cheer and bugle-glow, Their breath upon the darkness pas

But, friends, while the busy fingers of our mem ries are gathering flowers to bestrew the graves of th mystery. I believe that the Constitution, in that respect, may be tortured into a virtuous instrument. It to die.' We are standing to-day by the fresh-made does involve a great mystery. But, as anti-slavery grave of John Brown. (Applause.) He has been men, seeking the overthrow of slavery in the shortest gathered to his Father's bosom from a Virginia scafpossible way, we have to deal with the facts of the fold. Lamartine, the great French orator, said once rernment as the fathers made it and construed it, that Wilberforce went up to Heaven with a million of while they lived. I am willing, for one, to accept the broken fetters in his hand, as evidence of a life well unbroken testimony of three-quarters of a century spent. John Brown has gone to join the glorious against the anti-slavery character of the American company of 'the just made perfect' in the eternal Constitution, and not dodge behind its equivocal adoration of the living God, bearing in his right hand and saving the memory of our dishonest and time- of fetters, and 'proclaim liberty throughout all the serving fathers from the gibbet of impartial history, land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' (Loud and pro-

tseness to say one thing, and mean another.' I do Independence, to commemorate which this day has not believe that the fathers wrote that Constitution, been set apart as holy, has been recognized as the logthen turned round and construed it on the side of presume it is fresh in all your memories that we have despotism and slavery. If they did, then were they had, within the last year, a second battle of Concord last April. I am happy to say, that we have the hero of that battle here to-day, and I understand that he has consented to address you. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. FRANK B. SANBORN, of Concord.

SPEECH OF FRANK B. SANBORN.

church, except the son. He was rather a wild young reminds me of a story I once heard of a boy who had man; but during a revival of religion in the village, the misfortune to have an intemperate father. One he was induced by his parents to make application to day, he looked out of the door, and saw his father the church for admission to membership. The deacon coming home, led by two neighbors. He ran back to was somewhat of an old fogy, and did not believe in his mother, and said, 'Look, mother, look! Here receiving him without first putting him through the comes father, leading home two men!' (Laughter.) catechism, to find out what his opinions were in re- My own position, sir, in the Concord fight, to which gard to religion. So the first question he thought he you allude, was so compulsory in its character, that I would put to him was this: Do you believe that really cannot agree that I am to be considered, in any

THE PRESIDENT. I think we must all admit that Does father believe that?' a ked the young man. Mr. Sanborn conquered Mr. Mason and the Senate of Yes, said the deacon. 'And mother, too?' 'Yes.' the United States. The Americans were driven down And the church, too?' 'Yes.' 'Well,' says he, 'I the other side of Bunker Hill; but we have slways

Mr. SANBORN continued. If I were an orator

Does father believe it?' 'Yes,' 'And mother?' dent had asked me to speak, and to follow the eloquent 'Yes.' 'And the church?' 'Yes.' 'Well, I be- man who has just left the stand; for any eloquence of 'Yes.' 'And the church?' 'Yes.' 'Well, I believe it, then.' 'Well,' says the deacon, 'do you believe that Shadrach. Meshech and Abedneso were seems to me the most impressive eloquence, and the most scorching sarcasm. What can be more terrible for us, who are not hypocrites, or who, at least, try not to be hypocrites, than to think that, eightyfour years ago to-day, our fathers honestly announced what they hoped to be the programme of a new nation, advancing on the career of liberty, and that, after this time, which is counted but the life of two marks? I know very well how imperfectly I have generations of men, we see such a state of things as exists to-day! By long custom, we become wonted to anything; and we have been so habituated to the miseries and the degradations of the system of slavery, that it needs some frightful event to bring them before us in all their horrors. When I reflect, Mr. President, that Mr. Douglass, with every power, every talent, which, had he been of our own race, would have secured him a prominent position, not only among the citizens, but among the rulers of this But, my friends, I must bring my remarks to a I know that, as anti-slavery men, occupying the high adopted State—a State which he earned by his heroic vantage ground of right, entering our earnest protest escape from slavery-he has not a single political egainst government and church, there are many right-when I reflect on this, it seems to me that our the government, I would rather curse than bless the difficulties yet to be overcome before men shall fully whole nation, our whole system of society, is not worth a straw, when this frightful truth is thrown in I sympathize with the feeling which Mr. Douglass has good friend, Gerrit Smith, has said, 'The cause is the balance against it: because our Union was formed expressed about Mr. Lincoln and the party which he too sublime, in its all-embracing purpose, for the hy- for nothing else, ultimately, than to produce that pocrisy and cowardice of the age.' But the martyr equality of rights which our fathers hoped for, though spirit that inaugurated this movement to free a deeply they could not then establish, nor, perhaps, fully unwronged and injured people is not dead. As Romeo derstand. But when to this deprivation of political rights, we add the thousand miseries of slavery, actual slavery, which can be understood by none except the race who are actually enslaved, words en-What an army of brave men the moral and political tirely fail-they must fail-any one to approach the necessities of twenty-five years ago pushed upon this magnitude of the subject. It is for that reason that I p'atform to defond, with more than Spartan valor, this have seldom attended meetings like this. It irks me, last Thermopyle of the new world! Then it was it cuts me to the soul, to hear this matter treated that our friend Mr. Garrison could, with inspira- merely with words-this frightful subject served up tion not of earth, brave a Boston mob, in defence of with the sauce of rhetoric. It is not to my taste. I his convictions of right, in words of consuming five like to see something done, not to hear something for the dastardly, mean and craven cowards that spoken; and, admiring as I do, and praising as I am thirsted for his blood. Theodore D. Weld, then in proud to do, the leaders in this movement, who for the freshness of youth, full of hope in ultimate suc- thirty years, in the face of all opposition, have carried cess, his lips touched with a live coal from the altar the doctrines of the anti-slavery cause to their present of God, such as inspired the Hebrew prophet, plead partial establishment in the hearts of the people, I like an angel, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of human slavery. Then it was that the so a year ago, and a year ago I had not seen the innoble Beriah Green, with a logic as strong as the surrection of Harper's Ferry. The events of the last concatenations of an almighty purpose, was preaching year teach me, what I knew before, that there is a himself out of every pulpit in New England. Then it was that ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, whose mantle now crowd, however large. We waste our strength and covers a noble brother, (applause,) gave to the cause our breath in the endeavor to convince people who the printed sheet and the spoken word within the never can be convinced except by the force of necesvery sight of the fortress of the evil doer. These sity. Therefore I have preferred to do what little I

> Anti-Slavery platform the rare gifts of scholarly cul- I see, or think I see, where the system is weak. ture and a magnificent rhetoric, to meet the rounded John Brown's experience at Harper's Ferry shows me periods of New England's hunkerism in Faneuil Hall. where the system is weak. All the anti-slavery ora-Then it was that such men as Quincy and Hovey tors that have spoken from this or any other platform. and ELLIS GRAY LORING placed themselves upon all the Republican orators that have wasted the time the Anti-Slavery platform, as offerings upon the altar of the nation, in Congress or out of it, have done of Freedom. Oh, it costs men something to take nothing, compared with the famous success of those such a stand! The men who go out into the desert six weeks of John Brown in Virginia, simply beof old institutions, and attempt to tear down the rot- cause, as the priest, in the old sacrifices when he ten customs of society clothed in purple and fine lifted his axe to smite the victim, knew where the linen, will find the 'property and standing' and fatal point was, John Brown knew where he must gilded respectability of the age passing them by on strike his blow to kill this monster forever. How the other side. As James Russell Lowell has sung- many insurrections like that at Harper's Ferry do you Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share suppose it would take to overthrow the system of her wretched crust, her wretched crust, er cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prospe- what another would do. Another insurrection like rous to be just;
> Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward should be any Republican party holding the position Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified, which it now holds, of timid vascillation between the altitude make virtue of the faith they nad arrogant claims of the South and the demands of the aroused sentiment of the North. Another insurr At that time, colored men had not demonstrated to tion would make that impossible; or, rather, it would ty of the colored race. Many who have since added to urge on. It seems to me, therefore, that it is the chains. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT had scarcely country is held back, forever held back, in its noble career, by American alavery, to attempt the over slaves, when that is the best way, and the encourage ment of their rising in rebellion, when that is the be

promise, forgot, and went into a convention and sold character of this anti-slavory work in thirty years. | the only news that we read—is that which comes from have never in any place or on any occasion uttered a the island of Sicily. And what do we see there? word which reflected upon their motives. The gen-We see a noble Italian attempting for his own people, tleman to whose eloquence I have just listened with who are merely stripped of their political rights, what admiration, has seen fit to make a personal allusion to John Brown attempted for another race, held down me in regard to a fact stated, and I feel it my duty in the most galling bondage. Now, Mr. President, here and now to put that matter right. I assert that I studied logic at college, and though I know little the statement which he made did not and does not about it, I can perceive a logical connection between convey the truth to this audience. The fact is that these two movements. I can perceive no difference eleven years ago, in that age of compromises and conwhatever between the movement of Garibaldi in cessions, Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill into Congress Sicily and the movement of John Brown in Virginia, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with except that the movement instituted by Capt. Brown the assent of the people. Or rather Mr. Lincoln rose was far nobler, looked to far higher results, and there- in his place and asked leave to introduce a bill to fore calls more profoundly on our sympathy.

> while I advocate this most extreme course, it seems to vision in reference to the return of fugitives con me that the results of such a course, if carried out, into that District. If the gentleman had stated the would be far less disastrous than the natural result of whole truth, I should have been content. But, sir, it things as they move on now. It seems to me that we seems to me unnecessary, in the presence of the antiare in the last days of national existence; that we are slavery men of Massachusetts, to refer with bitterness in that stage of corruption which has been witnessed to the acts of a public man eleven years ago, who in in this and that State, and from which the mind of advance of his age and time asked leave to introduce of the reader of history shrinks back with horror, into the Congress of the United States a bill to make We seem to have lost all public virtue; we seem to the District free territory, and abolish that odious and be fast losing all private virtue, simply because this infamous slave trade. Mr. Lincoln was born in Kenmonstrous iniquity and hypocrisy clings to us so tucky, a slave State, and went to Illinois, and living firmly. It is my belief, before Heaven, that our safety in a portion of that State which did not entertain the ever befel a nation lies in immediate abolition. And ing under what he called the Black Laws of Illinois, by 'immediate abolition,' I do not mean that it he went into Congress and proposed to make the Disshall take place to-day or to-morrow, but that the trict of Columbia free. I think that he should be measures for its abolition shall now be commenced, honored for that and not misrepresented. (Applause.) and carried on as the prudence of men and the ne- As for the remarks of the gentleman against myself, cessity of things shall direct. As long as we set our I will say that I have been an anti-slavery man since faces the other way, as long as the whole tone of 1836. It is all the politics Lever had or ever expect every political party in the country is in favor of the to have. To carry out those views I have acted both existence of slavery, I see nothing before us but ulti- with and against all parties, just wherever I could mate ruin; and loving America as I do, with all the strike the heaviest blow against slavery and its power; patriotism that it is possible for any one to feel, if and so far as the Republican party carries the flag of there be no other, no higher interests involved, than opposition to slavery, I am with it; and when it simply the welfare of my country, if all humanity throws by the flag, I shall leave the party, and go on, were not interested in this question, I should say, as I have from other parties. The gentleman has re-By insurrection, by purchase, by any means, let sla- ferred critically to me. I would not charge him with very be terminated; otherwise, we are ruined!

gress and in political conventions, without, if he has word of advice. When he criticises the men who are not before, accepting—almost accepting—the doctrine of the 'total depravity' of mankind. When were such infarrous decisions accepting—the doctrine of the 'total depravity' of mankind. When were such infarrous decisions are such infarrous decisions. such infamous doctrines ever maintained before? and A bill was before Congress to appropriate \$25,000 when were they ever maintained in such infamous for education in the District of Columbia, for the poor language? It seems as if, with our public and private children, and the Republican Senators moved to inwickedness of the sentiments advanced, by Demo- Senate but sneers and remonstrances. I felt it to be cratic and even by Republican orators, is only equalled my duty to advocate that policy of educating the poor the language of the bar-room, in the language of proudly referred to the condition of the colored men like the maudlin talk of the worst of men, in their tion was put to me by a Senator, whether I believed aroused, if the year 1861 shall see us in the same All I ask is that I shall have meted out to me what I position in which the year 1859 left us, then I, for mete out to you-exact justice-that is all I ask.

represents, I have some hope from the success of that those States. than that, because always working, lies the faith influences of a humane and Christian civilization?

speak. My vocation, if I have any in this matter, is them. to Acr; and if by what I have said, I shall have in- Gentlemen, I do not agree with you in many duced a single person to reflect more on this particu- things. I differ with you in regard to political ac upon your patience. (Applause.)

that has transpired since I took my seat. I under- word of unkindness against you, although you know stand that a distinguished Senator from Massachu- that I differ with you concerning the Union, the Con setts is now in the audience-the Hon. HENRY WIL- stitution and the mode of action, son-and that he, sharing largely in the prejudices of How was it at the last session of Congress? John that class of Republicans and Democrats in Illinois, Brown had just been executed. There was great who think that a colored man cannot tell the truth, hostility manifested on all hands to all men who are has said that my statement in regard to Mr. Lincoln's opposed to slavery. The very first day we were put having introduced into Congress a fugitive slave bill on trial before the country. We were upbraided as for the District of Columbia was a lie. It was intro- traitors. We saw that the great object of our opduced on the 10th day of January, 1849. See Con- ponents was to create a panic in the country. We gressional Globe, Appendix, second session 30th Con- stood coldly and calmly, and heard their denuncia gress, page 212:-

Washington and Georgetown, within their respective months, the aggressive steps of slavery have been rejurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest chiefs of slavery quait. We have seen the haughty and deliver up to their owners all fugitive slaves es-

(Applause.)

The President was about announcing another speaker, when Senator Wilson was observed advancing leave the country open to the healing influences of towards the platform, which was at once yielded to truth and justice and right; and I say to men who him, and when the applause which greeted his coming had subsided, he addressed the audience, substantially as follows :-

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON. here to-day, as I often do, to listen to the words of pressible conflict, and men beyond Mason and Dixon's

abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of This, no doubt, seems extreme to many who hear Columbia, and in order to aid in that movement of It has been my conviction for years. And humanity, he made in that bill the constitutional prothe most utter and wretched destruction which sentiments of this State, and with a constituency liv-

intentional unkindness. No doubt he was sincere. It seems to me, Mr. President, that no one can read He is pleading for a proscribed race, and I bid him the proceedings of the last one or two months in Con-

virtue, we were fast losing our mental power; and the clude colored children. We met with nothing in the by the meanness of their style. They talk to us in colored children of Washington, and in doing it, I idiocy. There is not a respectable argument, not a of my own State, who have the right of suffrage, of respectable joke, even, in all these speeches. It is education, and nearly every right I have. A quesdrunkenness. And this it is which, while it fills me that the colored men of this country were equal menwith horror, elmost takes away hope. It seems to me tally to the white race. I answered no; but there that we are losing every thing which could give us were reasons why they are not. I asked him if it was greatness as a nation, greatness as a community. It any reason why a man should be wronged because he s only when I turn to that despised race, one of whom was not equal with another. My speeches were in has just addressed you, or when I notice the career of consonance with the idea which I have always carthose few persons who fully understand, as John ried out, that we have no right to wrong others be-Brown did, the immensity of this question, that I feel cause they are not our equals. I know that because my hope revive; and when I see in a nation like this, a man is not my equal physically and intellectually, with thirty millions of people, even a single family I owe him a duty to defend him in all the rights which like that of John Brown, who from the cradle have I claim for myself. I have ever denounced the idea known no principle, no ambition, no love, except this that any can wrong or oppress a race on account of high devotion to the noblest of causes, it seems to me inferiority. I felt it unkind to hold me up before a that we must not yet despair of the Republic. But Massachusetts audience as under the dictation of men if this year and its lesson shall pass by, if this costly that I am not accustomed to receive dictation from. sacrifice shall have been made, and the people not be Every vote of mine, every word, is open to criticism.

one, shall feel like abandoning this last hope of De- I said that I believed in the equality of all men beocracy, and shall wish to give my allegiance to that fore the law-that is my doctrine. The Republican old and respectable oligarchy from which, eighty-four party believes slavery to be a moral, political and years ago, we separated ourselves. That is my feel- social evil. It has pronounced against human slavery ing to-day; it is my constant feeling. We are seeing everywhere. It recognizes slavery as a local institu the best, the only honest experiment at Democracy tion, which Congress may not touch in the States ruined before our eyes; and if it does not last through where it exists; but claims the power to keep slavery its first century, when can we expect it to be again out of the Territories, knowing that in time it will give us such an overwhelming power as to enable us But this is all, perhaps, the excited feeling of the to check slavery over all the continent. If it fails in moment. It is true, that there is much to be said on the other side. It is true that many unfortunate cir. for it. If it succeeds, it will overthrow the influence the other side. It is true that many unfortunate cir-cumstances, independent of the baseness of men, have led us into our present position. I must say, that while people of the South, whenever we can change the

party in the coming election, which I believe is now This is the Republican position. Place a President assured. I do not know what abyss of corruption in the chair opposed to slavery anywhere and everymay have been prepared for the reception of this new where, but recognizing the rights of the States-President and his new administration. I do not know carry the government, change the Senate, the Su how far the base doctrines which guide the leaders of preme Court, and put the federal government agains the Republican party have been infused even into human slavery and slave influence in America. We their hearts, and I do not know how far the people, the leave it then in the States, shorn of its political power. source of all power, are corrupted. I hope that, after Politicians will no longer worship slavery, because it the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on the fourth does not give them control of the country. Leave it of March, we shall see the wheels of the Administra. open to the influence of Christianity; leave it to be tion reversed in their course; that we shall see some pressed upon by every good influence. How long do stop put to our present lamentable decline. That is you suppose it will live when you take the power of my present hope for freedom. Beyond that, deeper this government from it, and leave it to the legitimate

which I have in the few men in the country who are When you undertake to arraign men who, in the ossessed of the magnitude of the issue, and my faith halls of Congress, before dominating majorities, in a in that Eternal Power who, though He destroys our city where public sentiment is against them, where hopes, though He builds and unbuilds nations, always, the sneer and profane word meet them at every step in all His changes, has seemed to carry forward the in the streets, are true to the right, I ask you when you deal with such men that you shall do them jus I have already occupied too long-longer far than tice, and that if they have done good deeds and brave intended-your time, and claimed your attention. deeds, that you say it. And when they make mis-As I said at the beginning, I am no orator; it is al. takes, if they do so, as men who love the cause of ways with pain that I find myself called upon to freedom, do not misinterpret them or misrepresent

lar mode of action which I have suggested, I shall tion, concerning the Constitution and the Union. I feel some satisfaction in having so long trespassed agree with you in one thing, -in a deep and profound love of liberty, and a hatred of human slavery. For Mr. Douglass-I wish in justification of myself a quarter of a century, when I could do so, I have to make a brief explanation, in regard to something attended your meetings, and have never uttered one

tions. We knew that we were right, and that our Section 5. That the municipal authorities of time would come. It did come. For the last four chiefs of slavery quail. We have seen the haughty flag of Slave Democracy shivered to fragments, and I think this is all I need say in reference to that, there never was an hour in the history of the country when anti-slavery men had so much to hope for. We have organized a party to take the government out of the hands of the Slave Power. We would is the hour of hope for the country.

The anti-slavery movement was begun twenty-five years ago, amid opposition and persecution, by a de-Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-I came spised few. To-day, the country is torn by the irrehas ever won my respect and my admiration; and al-accomplish the noblest objects. The sentiments of a opposition to slavery and the Slave Power and slave hough they deem it to be their duty to criticise my though they deem it to be their duty to criticise my great nation are not to be changed in a day nor an fy extension, the Republican party occupies an is acts and the acts of those with whom I associate, I hour. The cause is going onward, and, through or pregnable position, and that it does not stand when

over parties, we are marching on to certain (Applause.) Even what our friend who spoke ha this morning called the black code of I yet crumble before this march of progress. The hg. yet crumore before the Republican party on the trang and strongest ground, on legal and er grounds. When it wins against slavery extension wins against everything. When the Slave Power goes down in the national government, it goes done forever. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, the Republican party is not a party of

abolition. It is opposed to human slavery abolition. It is approad in the South, in Cola and Brazil. But the Republican party recognizes the fact that slavery in America is local-a State institu tion, existing by the force of State laws, for which the nation is not legally responsible. The Republic can party recognizes State rights—it does not assume can party recognized on the Constitution, but the Republican party claims the power and assemble the duty of excluding slavery from the Territor It was organized upon that idea. It has engined upon its flag this great doctrine of the Fatheren bodied in the Ordinance of 1787. Its mission is to save the vast Territories of the United States to free dom -to bring that Territory into the Union as free States—to overthrow the power of slavery in the gor. erament, and put the nation on the side of freedom, and leave slavery in the States to go down under the holy influences of all that is pure and noble in the universe of God.

Mrs. Foster. I wish Mr. Wilson would answer one question before he leaves the platform, It is one question is the Republican platform, on the subject of slavery, better than the Whig platform, when that party made its last effort, and Mr. Wilson when that party because he could not stand on that platform? If he will answer that question, I think we shall all be edified.

SENATOR WILSON. I hope I shall not be kept on the platform answering questions; but if they are put, I shall certainly answer them. (Applause.) The question put to me is—and it is a fair question, and I will meet it fairly-wherein the Republican platform differs from the platform of the Whig party, on which I refused to act? I will state the di

The Whig party of Massachusetts, from 1837 to '48, naintained, on the slavery question, the precise position of the Republican party to-day. [A Voice-Amen!'] There is an admission. I cooperated with that party during those years, because it professed to be anti-slavery. [Another Voice-Amen! (Laughter.) How was it with the Whig party of the United States, of which the Whig party of Massa. chusetts was one branch? The Whig party of the United States never did, as a national party, occupy a position against slavery extension - never 'Amen!'] Its Northern men in Congress wer against slavery extension; its Southern men for it, or ancommitted. The party was divided upon that question, and tolerated the difference. In 1848, in the great crisis of the country, when we had ob tained, by the peace with Mexico, half a million square miles of free territory, the question arose, Shall this territory be continued free, or shall it b slave territory? The Democracy, North and South went against keeping it free territory. The Southern Whigs were for leaving it open-taking substar the position of Douglas to-day. The Philadelphi Convention was held. I went there as a member the Convention. We proposed to the South simple to stand by the Wilmot Proviso, but the Nation Whig party hurled the doctrine out of the Conve on, and trampled it under foot; and when it did so I took my hat and marched out of the Convention Loud applause, and cries of 'Good.')

My friend, (Mrs. Foster,) in measuring the Wi party, measures it, not by the national Whige, but the Whigs of this State, and a few other Northe Whigs, who occupied precisely our position to-di

Now, how stands the Republican party? The party was founded upon the acceptance of the Wil mot Proviso. It separated from the Whig and Democratic parties on that question; it went out be cause they were false to that principle. It laid it corner-stone upon the doctrine of the power of Congress and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery every territory of the United States. (Applaus Since 1848, when we left the Philadelphia Conve tion, and, thirteen unknown men, without nation reputation, assembled together and made arrang ments for calling the Buffalo Convention of the year, we have grown up, until we are a million and damental idea that Congress has the power, and the Congress is bound to prohibit slavery in the territoria ries of the United States. That is our position; the our difference from the Whig party; and I hope my friend now understands the difference.

Mrs. FOSTER. My friend has made quite a speech but he has not answered my question. I asked him the difference between the Republican platform to-day and that of the Whig party when he left it I am talking about platforms, and not about Mass chusetts Republicans and Illinois Republicans, Massachusetta Whigs and Illinois or Carolina Whigs I know there was a great difference between Whigs of Massachusetts and the Whigs of the Sou and the Whige of Illinois, and that there is a gree difference between the Republicans of one place and another ; I only ask him this : What is the differen between the Republican platform of to-day and the Whig platform when he left that party? I ask him would he not scout with indignation and loathin the thought that he could have voted for Dani Webster, after his speech of 1850; and I ask his what is the difference between Daniel Webster in 18 and Abraham Lincoln in 1860? ('Hear, hear. I do not care about a long speech; though I do care how long it is, if he will answer me directly the two short questions.

SENATOR WILSON. I thought I had answered to question-I am sure that I did so. (Applause.) How ever, I will endeavor to make myself understood

my friend who has put the question In 1848, when the Whig party held its National Convention, it adopted no platform at all; it had platform and no position. The effort was made to have t take the position of the Wilmot Proviso, against the extension of slavery; and if it had dess so, neither Mr. Allen nor myself, who were in t Convention, nor Mr. Sumner, and others, who well out, would have separated from that party. the Whig party did take a position, and it was in fat of the Compromise of 1850, and against the agitat of the slavery question at all, in Congress or out it. That was the last battle of the Whig partyperished then.

A Voice. What was that Compromise?

SENATOR WILSON. I am asked what that Comple ise was. It was the organization of the Territ of Utah and New Mexico, without any probi of elavery, but with the condition that they might come into the Union slave States or free States, at ording to their own pleasure.

In 1856, we had our first National Republican vention. There we pronounced in favor of the pet and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in th ritories. We have gone even beyond that, now, 1860, for we have put into our platform a dec of the boldest character, namely, that slavety of exist in the Territories of the United States have assumed the doctrine that a slave cannot the the soil of the Territories of the United States. is our position to-day—a position in advance Wilmot Proviso. If my friend will study form carefully, she will find, that on this subject

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h the Whig party of the Whig party of Massa-The Whig party of the a national party, ocery extension - never! men in Congress were Southern men for it, or was divided upon that difference. In try, when we had ob-Mexico, half a million ry, the question arose, ued free, or shall it be erritory. The Southern en-taking substantially lay. The Philadelphia t there as a member of sed to the South simply viso, but the National ne out of the Conven-

ot; and when it did so. out of the Convention. Good.') n measuring the Whig national Whigs, but by a few other Northern ly our position to-day. ublican party? This acceptance of the Wilfrom the Whig and estion; it went out beat principle. It laid its of the power of Con s to prohibit slavery in d States. (Applause.) Philadelphia Conven men, without national er and made arrange-to Convention of that I we are a million and as the power, and that slavery in the territo hig party; and I hope e difference.

as made quite a speech, uestion. I asked him tepublican platform of party when he left it. and not about Massaois or Carolina Whigs. ifference between the e Whigs of the South d that there is a great What is the difference orm of to-day and the at party? I ask him, ignation and loathing ave voted for Daniel 1850; and I ask him Daniel Webster in 1850 60 ? ('Hear, hear.') ech; though I do not newer me directly there ht I had answered the

so. (Applause.) Howmyself understood by rty held its National form at all; it had no

fort was made to have Wilmot Proviso, and y; and if it had done elf, who were in the and others, who were that party. In 1852, on, and it was in favor against the agitation in Congress or out of f the Whig party-it

ed what that Compro tion of the Territories hout any prohibit ition that they might tes or free States, ac-

ional Republican Conin favor of the power it slavery in the Terbeyond that, now, it r platform a doctrin y, that slavery canno United States ;- we a slave cannot tres United States. That on in advance of the will study our platat on this subject of ave Power and slavearty occupies an imJULY 13. e Whigs stood when we left them, nor where Dan-Webster stood in 1850, for, in 1850, he made a against applying the Wilmot Proviso to Utah New Mexico. That was the doctrine of his

It was a change from the old position of the Whigs of this State, who had held that doctrine for They finally abandoned the doctrines, and We took those doctrines, and we have they died. I hope we shall go into power; and I we shall be true to our doctrines, and carry If we are, I believe we shall be sustained by the growing public sentiment of the country, ed by the grants and if we fail to be true to them, we shall perish, and if we ought to perish; and, for myself, I intend to what I can, in that event, to make the party perish. (Applause.) Mr. GARR. SON said, that as it was time to adjourn.

he would not detain the audience, except to say, that he would not served him, the statement of Senator Wilson, that it is declared in the Republican platform that slavery cannot lawfully exist in the Territories was incorrect. All that he understood the apublican platform to deny was the extreme Southern doctrine, that slave property, everywhere, is just like any other property, and, therefore, in the territories of the United States, ought to receive the protection of the whole country, ought to be defended by the General Government, with force and arms, if by the constant, and that every slaveholder has a right to take his slaves thither, and to hold them as slaves in bondage. He should maintain, until better informed, that between Stephen A. Douglas, with his doctrine popular sovereignty, and the doctrine of the Republican party, according to the Chicago platform, there was no essential difference. A copy the Republican platform, Mr. G. said, had just been put into his hands, which he would examine during the intermission, and when they came together sgain, give the audience the result thereof. After the song, 'Sons of Freedom,' the meeting adjourned for an hour. (Continued next week.)

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JULY 13, 1860.

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE TRIBUNE. The readers of the Liberator will see, on the first page, an article from the New York Tribune, styled New Misrepresentation, being a criticism on an

article of mine in a late Liberator. It will be observed that the Tribune does not give its readers any definite idea of my real charge against Mr. Lincoln, or the grounds of it. But, covering that up in equivocal terms, it takes issue on a mere echnicality. This could not have been done to save nace, since my whole charge (his wishing to extend the Fugitive Slave clause over the District of Columbia, where the Constitution does not carry it) would not have required ten lines.

1st. The Tribane says, 'The charge is based upon the alleged fact that Mr. Lincoln moved to reconsider,

I never said Mr. Lincoln moved to reconsider, &c To move is a technical word in parliamentary affairs. Mr. Lincoln made no motion at the time stated. I never charged him with making one. I said, 'Mr. Lincoln, in order to introduce this Bill, requested the House to reconsider,' &c. Perhaps this word is illchosen. The reader can judge, for here are the facts :- When Mr. Wentworth, at Lincoln's request, withdrew, for a moment, his motion, (which was to lay on the table the motion to reconsider,) Mr. Linoln 'said, by courtesy of his colleague, he would say that if the vote on the resolution was reconsidered, be should make an effort to introduce an amendment which he should now read.' The above request to Wentworth, followed by such language, and by two votes for reconsideration, certainly amounts to telling the House that he wished the order reconsidered for the purpose of introducing his amendment, which was the Bill I quoted from. To save space, I used a single word, perhaps too strong a one, - ' requested the House.' I still think it a fair one: if the reader thinks otherwise, let it pass. He now knows the exact fact : the value of which he will appreciate more precisely if I add, that when Mr. Lincoln twice voted Julius Rockwell, Collamer, Wilmot, Wentworth and breeley. Which side represented Pro-Slavery, and which Anti-Slavery, it will be easy for any one to de-

The single vote of Mr. Lincoln against laving the whole matter on the table, in which the Tribune takes refuge, was given only to get his own bill the chance

of being considered. 2d. The Tribune thinks me unfair in not quoting the whole bill. I quoted all that concerned my ac-cusation, and certainly did not omit the rest from any ish to hurt Mr. Lincoln. The Bill itself is no credit to any man, being one of the poorest and most confused specimens of pro-slavery compromise. It provides, substantially, 1st, that no slave shall be carried out of the District, and no slave shall be brought in, except by United States officials coming from the South, who are about all the persons that wish to hold slaves in the District. Such persons are to be allowed to hold them there forever. 2d. All children born after 1850 were to be free some time or other : it is not stated when. 3d. Slaves in the District were to remain such until their holders wished to sell them. at which time the United States government was bound to buy them. 4th. All this was to be law, if the people of the District voted for it !!! 5th. The rict was to be slave-hunting ground forever! .

Marvellous anti-slavery! a proposition to abolish robbery, if the robbers request it !! And this is in 1849 of the Christian era; and relates to a territory from which the Constitution excludes all slavery and of which Congress has the exclusive control Considering that Republicanism professes to exclude slavery from all our Territories, as its special work, I should style Lincoln's bill, 'A Bill of the Republican President to recognize, extend and perpetuate slavery in one of the Territories of the United States.' If any of Mr. Lincoln's friends consider this Bill a feather in his cap, let it, by all means, be paraded. It strikes me as one of those blunders which a man's well-wishers desire to hush up among his friends.

3d. But my real charge was this:-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE SLAVE-HOUND OF ILLI Nois. We gibbet a Northern hound to-day, side by side with the infamous Mason of Virginia. Mason's Slave Bill is based on that clause of the United States Constitution which provides for the surrender of slaves escaping from one State into another State of the

The Supreme Court of the United States has de-ded that the District of Columbia is not a State thin the meaning of the Constitution. See Hep-urn cs. Ellzey, 2 Cranch 445. The District of Columbia is not, therefore, included in the terms of the Fugitive Slare clause. Whoever tries to extend the dominion of that clause over the District of Columbia, exhibits only his voluntary baseness, can have no pretence of constitutional obligation, out-Mason, Mason, and stamps himself a hound of specia

This deed ABRAHAN LINCOLN, Republican candi This deed Abraham Lincoln, Republican chiundate for President, has done! Here are the facts: Extract from a Bill suggested by Hon. Abbaham Lincoln, in the U.S. House of Representatives, Jan. 10, 1849. (See Congressional Globe, appendix, 2d Session 30th Congress, p. 2124)

Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and REQUIRED to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deline ovide to their owners, ALL FUGITIVE SLAVES into said District.'

Observe his proposition: It provides no safeguards, being carried off as slaves;—in these respects, it is at Fall River. His subject was, 'The Heresies to Libworse than even Mason's Bill. The municipal authorities are to 'provide active and efficient means' apostolic earnestness, which must have convinced his no jury trial; takes no care to prevent free men from

within strict constitutional limits, would see many oration. a 'good reason' against extending the area of this pro-siavery and diabolical covenant. To an Abolitionist, saving even five miles square, and specially the residence of the Government, sacred to freedom, seems Edward Everett-Boston Post-Boston Courier-Bos comething, amid this universal wreck. According to the Tribune, such small matters are unworthy of con-

the Tribune has no word of blame.

daring knaves, propose to extend the area of slave- obvious as the day. Constitution consecrates to liberty.

that the nineteenth line of that article should read, deserves to be read, as a sign of the times. der my third head. W. P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

A nation which has really gained its freedomwhich is free alike from tyranny without and injuswhich is free alike from tyranny without and injustice within—and which has so guarded and fortified this freedom as to feel reasonable assurance of its safe transmission to posterity—will do well to rejoice over this conquest, and mark with joyous festivities the return of its anniversary. On the other hand, a people yet suffering under oppression, and needing a revolution of the property of the poston Post, presented, and said, On such an occasion as this, such a toast should be received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. [It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair.] It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. [It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair.] It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. [It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair.] It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. [It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair.] It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. [It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair.] It was not received with respect, no matter who occupied the Presidential chair. yet suffering under oppression, and needing a revolution for their deliverance, should never lose sight of these facts; should never sit down in ignoble quietude, feelings, the principles, and measures of the American indulging the fallacious hope that things will mend of Revolution.' their own accord, or at least grow no worse; but 'Nationality,' with a vengeance! One-half of the

this work from the slaveholders with whom they were Declaration of Independence expresses one 'fee fearful disease in question. Feeling a deep venera- put down oppressors and free the oppressed. tion for just laws, established by competent authority, they confidently expected to destroy the slave-trade with Africa by making it illegal. And, having never conceived of the possibility that the 'first families' conceived of the possibility that the 'first families' conceived of the possibility that the 'first families' of their aristocratic ally, Virginia, would engage, for pecuniary gain, in the manufacture of mulatto slaves, to the Italian John Brown.] ('Loud applause.') for home use and exportation, get their infamous liv- So God gave to the four millions of American insurrectionists thought slavery would surely expire son, the man they needed, to summon the nation looking compromise—through their allowance of the also have said, and would have said, had Garrison fully kept the scord slavery out of it-through their cess to William Lloyd Garrison." toleration of this little sin, this small fragment of and degraded by South Carolina, than they ever were festly our part to complete the Revolution which our fathers left half finished; and never to relax from the duce that theory to practice.

The great assembly which met at Framingham to help in this work for liberty had a most propitious and delightful day given them for this purpose. The rain of the previous night had freshened the trees and example always be worthy of their imitation. cooled the grove; the clouds of early morning gave cooled the grove; the clouds of early morning gave place to the cheering sun; the weather was perfectly reference to Garibaldi by the orator of the day, and suited to the convenience of speakers and hearers in by previous speakers. It was right that we should place to the cheering sun; the weather was perfectly the open air; the well-shaded seats of the spacious amphitheatre were not only filled, but a large circle of eager listeners stood outside them: and the adof eager listeners stood outside them; and the addresses, throughout, were of a character so impressive as to command the fixed attention of this great

The proceedings of the meeting, with a pho graphic report of some of the addresses, will be found on the previous page. -c. K. W.

celebrate the British Emancipation in the West In- all the enslaved of Italy to insurrection and resistant

editors of the 'Harvard Magazine' for the forthcoming Senior year: Wendell Phillips Garrison and Oliver Wendell Phillips Garrison and Oliver Wendell Phillips Garrison and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., of Boston, and Albert Stetson of Kingston, Mass. The corps is a strong one, and will not fail to maintain the high standard which the magazine has hitherto held.

Hon. C. F. Adams was the Orator of the Pourth, audience that the 'last Adams' 'still lives,' despite This was my charge. I now add that the New the scornful flout of the late brilliant and eccentric York Tribune confesses that its Presidential candidate, hunker, who descended to his grave stigmatizing the Mr. Lincoln, did just this deed. It says, the 5th sec- sublimest verities of politics as 'glittering generalities.' tion of his Bill, quoted above, 'was merely intended The fiery energy and metallic ring of Mr. Adams's fin to put the District on a footing with all the States in ished periods, continually remind one of his distin regard to "fugitives from service," when slavery should guished sire. Of course we do not agree with him, that no longer exist there, and nothing more. If Virginia the mission of the Declaration of Independence is may have the right to take her runaways in Boston, merely to 'prevent the establishment' of slavery there is no good reason, cateris paribus, why she should 'within the jurisdiction of government,' but to over throw it wherever, whenever, however, or by whom-If, as the Tribune says, 'there is no good reason' soever it may be, or may have been, established-to lay why the Fugitive Slave clause, constitutionally valid the axe at the root of this Upas, and not simply to in Boston, should not be extended to Washington, clip its twigs. But we appreciate the services he has where the Constitution does not now carry it, then rendered his country in making the fundamental printhe same may be said of Canada and Liverpool: Once ciples of our political system a subject of bold, free, grant that this infamous pro-slavery compromise, analytic discussion upon this anniversary occasion, so which every decent man abhors, may properly be extended one inch, and slaveholders and their New York kite-flying rhetoric. It is a good example, to be folapologists will show excellent and weighty reasons for lowed, we hope, both upon the platform and in Conextending it to Canada and Liverpool. We might gress, until the country shall 'ring from side to side have supposed that the Republican party, which vin- with the heroic declaration of the 'Old Man Elodicates its existence solely on the ground of its pur- quent,' 'Justice and Liberty, no matter what bepose to resist the extension of slavery, and of keeping comes of the Constitution and the Union.' Read the

ENCE TO GOD.

ton City-Joseph Garibaldi.

MILFORD, Mass, Sunday, July 8, 1860.

DEAR GARRISON,-The city of Boston celebrated Hear, therefore, all ye Republican journals and the Fourth by an Oration, by a Festival in Faneuil roters! the New York Tribune sees 'no good reason' Hall and by Toasts. Edward Everett, the Unionwhy we may not now doom fresh Territory to slavehunting-why the Fugitive Slave clause should not His great object was to meet the charge brought be extended further than the Constitution carries it: against the American Federal Government, in the and it distinctly admits that its Presidential candidate, British House of Lords, in a debate on a Bill 'to ex-Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has expressed his wish and tend the elective franchise,' on the 19th of last April. intention so to extend it, for which wish and intention Earl Grey led the debate, and asserted that the United States Government, as to the support of justice and In these circumstances, if the Tribune really sees liberty, had proved a failure; and had, since the no good reason' why the area of slave-hunting Revolution, been given over to corruption, violence, should not be extended further than the Constitution and a general disregard of public morality.' This requires-then, instead of one SLAVE-HOUND, I have charge was made by Earl Grey, and others, mainly discovered two, among Republican leaders .- Mr. Lin- with reference to slavery, the slave trade and fillibus COLN, of Illinois, and the New York Tribune; and on tering, basing their charge on the facts of history and heir collars I shall engrave in black capitals, 'Vot- on the remarks of J. Q. Adams, that 'the preserva-UNTEERS.' I might make up a huntsman's leash, three tion, propagation and perpetuation of slavery had hounds: putting Lincoln in the centre, Mason of Vir- ever been the animating spirit of the national govginia on one side, and the Tribune on the other. But ernment.' Their assertion was, that 'there was no this would not balance; since Mason, poor, narrow- tyranny on the globs so murderous and merciless as souled sinner, only demands what he deems his con- that of the United States, where the elective franchise stitutional rights, while the two 'Volunteers,' more was most generally extended.' A simple fact, as

hunting, and doom to that base fate soil which the How does Everett meet it? He makes not one allusion to the facts on which the charge was founded WENDELL PHILLIPS. by Earl Grey, but ignores slavery entirely, and his P. S. As the Tribune first introduced my name own advocacy and support of it, and occupies his into this discussion, I might justly claim that it re- oration in showing up the sins of the British governpublish this reply. I know it too well to expect such ment, and her duty to pull the mote out of her own ustice. I do claim, for the sake of fair play, that it eyes, before she tries to pull the beam out of her publish in its columns the first twenty-eight lines of neighbors.' That oration is a marvel, as a specimen my former article on which it comments. I notify it of special pleading and deprecatory eloquence. It

Extract from a Bill suggested by Hon. ABRAHAM But mark what follows, at the banquet. After the Lincoln,' &c. I have quoted those lines above, un- feast, several sentiments were offered and responded to. The first was offered by Chief Marshal Micah Dyer, Jr., Esq., and is as follows:-

'The President of the United States. (Slight applause.') [So says the regular report.] 'Hon. Richard Frothingham, Jr., (of the Boston

. The Fourth of July - May it ever keep alive the

should use all occasions when the word FREEDOM is nation existing by the most cruel tyranny the earth spoken, to remind themselves and each other that ever saw, and dreading nothing so much as 'the feelthey have it not-and that, while they have it not, ings, the principles and measures of the American they are neglecting a sacred and most important duty. Revolution.' The guiding spirit and fundamental Instead of joining in the rejoicings of their fellow principle of that revolution, was, 'Resistance to en-Instead of Joining in the rejoicings of their fedoration, which is the voted with Albert G. citizens over a liberty half gained by our Revolution-saving candidate for Vice-President, which is the voted with Albert G. citizens over a liberty half gained by our Revolution-saving candidate for Vice-President, which is the Union-saving candidate for Vice-President, wh ity, transmitted thus incomplete to their chil- and invasion to put down slavery, and to free slaves, dren, the Abolitionists think they cannot better prove were the watchwords of the Revolution. Go study their descent from those heroic Revolutionists than the speeches and writings of the Adamses, the Hanby continuing, to its full completion, the work they cocks, the Otises, the Warrens, the Henrys, the Lees, left unfinished. Many of them-we charitably be- the Hamiltons, the Paines, the Jeffersons and Franklieve, the majority-did earnestly and heartily desire lins of that day-all aiming to arouse the nation to to 'establish liberty throughout the land, among all insurrection and rebellion and resistance unto death, the inhabitants thereof'; but, finding obstacles in against the oppressors and enslavers of men. The allied, they admitted, with too easy credulity, the one 'principle,' and points the oppressed of all lands hope that slight remedial measures would care the to one measure '-i. e., insurrection and revolution to

ing by this practice, and rely for prosperity upon the slaves, kidnapped and enslaved by American Corsairs, demand for their 'vigintial crop,' the Massachusetts and struggling for liberty, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIwith the generation following that year on which they and the world to their rescue, and to incite the entire had decreed the abolition of the foreign slave trade. North to domestic, social, ecclesiastical, commercial They were miserably deceived in all these expecta-and literary insurrection and rebellion against slavetions. And through their adoption of this innocent holders and slave-traders. Hon. John C. Park should thing, slavery, in the Constitution, while they care-been an Italian or Hungarian,—*Life, health and suc-

This sentiment will yet be offered, on the Fourth of matter infected by the plague—it has come to pass July, in Faneuil Hall. Stranger things have hapthat we, their children, are worse wronged, insulted, pened in our day. But now, Edward Everett, Gov. Banks, Richard Frothingham, John C. Park, the Bosby Great Britain. These things being so, it is manisympathize with Garibaldi and the Italians 'strugneedful 'agitation,' until we obtain a Constitution express any sympathy for William Lloyd Garrison, really suited, as well as designed, to establish liberty and the American slaves 'struggling for liberty,' not for John Brown, the Garibaldi of America.

> The fourth regular city sentiment, officially offered in the name of Boston, was,-Garibaldi and his Companions-May the Italian

i. e.,-The blood of Lovejoy, the blood of Torrey, the blood of John Brown and his companions, and the blood of every hunted, outraged and murdered

slave, constitute the seed of the church of liberty. What was the reference of the orator of the day-Edward Everett-to Garibaldi? He says, 'The fair Niobe of nations (Italy) claims the title of the Italian We are glad to hear that the untiring and de- Washington, for the heroic Garibaldi.' Garibaldi voted friends of freedom in Milford, as usual, will hero, an 'Italian Washington,' because he is arousing dies, on Thursday, August 2d. Due notice will be against their enslavers! Was Everett thinking of John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison, when he said that? Invasion and Insurrection to free slave The Class of 1861 have elected the following and crush the power of the enslaver, were the watch

'Mr. Everett responded and said,' (among other things,) 'I rejoice to have it in my power to bear my humble testimony to the vitality of the principles of the great Declaration. The moral sentiments, not ranks and navies, are the weapons with which the battles of Humanity are fought, and her victories won. Mr. Mayor, there is mighty power in a place, a day, and an occasion like this. Do you suppose that it was to no purpose that Joseph Garibaldi visited Faneuil Hall, several years ago, he being then a sojourner, gaining his honest daily bread by hard daily labor? Did he carry away no lessons from Faneuil Hall? Has he not thought of the stirring words here uttered labile rousing his country to resistance? As he has drawn his entrenchments around Palermo, has he not thought of those thrown up on Dorchester Heights?' And this is 'the recreant Northerner who went to

And this is 'the recreant Northerner who went to Congress to defend slavery on principle,' who 'would buckle on his knapsack and shoulder his musket,' and go to put down American slaves, struggling, like Garibaldi, for freedom, and who, as Governor of Massachusetts, tried to get the Legislature to pass a law making it a Penitentiary offence to discuss, on Massa chusetts soil, the right of the enslaved to freedom !

* The Clergy of the Revolution-What they thought and what they said, they did. They did not choose

and what they said, they did. They did not choose to learn the duty of silence, and they had no time to earn the duty of repose. Rev. E. E. Hale responded and said:-

'That what was wanted was men who would preach from the lessons of the times; men who were willing to be forgotten, if by such teaching they could work out the liberties of the people.'

The forty thousand clergymen of this nation have thoroughly 'learned the duty of silence,' and 'the duty of repose'! Their texts are gathered from the dead past, not from the living present. A bottomles pit of shame and infamy yawns to receive them and their pro-slavery churches. They see it not. They fix their eyes on the sufferings of the dead; not on the wrongs and sufferings of the living.

A letter from Charles Sumner was read, written in answer to an invitation to be present. In his letter

Accompanying the letter was this sentiment :-The Declaration of Independence—Best celebrated by faithful adherence to its self-evident truths, and by constant efforts to render them every where of practi-

cal force, until natural rights, shall become legal rights, and all men shall be admitted to be equal before the laws, as they are equal before God.'

In principle, what more have you and those who ect with you, ever said touching slavery and liberty? Nothing. You and your coadjutors have only vindicated the Declaration, and its practical application to all men. This does Charles Sumner. This did Charles Francis Adams, in his oration at Fall River on the 4th. The same did Henry Wilson, at our celebration at Framingham on the same day. What the Post and Framingham on the same day. What the Post and Courier say of them is true—in theory, 'They are rank Garrisonians, and just as really advocates of resistance, insurrection and invasion to free slaves and annihilate the power of enslavers, as he is.' No man can endorse that Declaration, and not endorse the manner calculated to advance the cause of Freedom.

Saveral elequent anexters from abroad have been approached the power of the power of the control o principle and practice of resistance, rebellion and insurrection to free the slaves and annihilate the power of the enslavers. Charles Sumner, Charles Francis Adams, and Henry Wilson did on the 4th advocate Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will the theory and practice of resistance and insurrection to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the spoiler, not only as understood by you, but as understood by John Brown at Harper's Ferry—for the Declaration fully justifies resistance and insurrection, by arms and blood, to free the oppressed.

Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will convince our oppressors that we are entitled to equal to convince our oppressors that we are entitl

At the close of the Convention a Grand Leves will be held in City Hall. Good music will be in attendance during the day and evening. blood, to free the oppressed. Joseph Gardaldi—the Italian Ast Turner, the Italian Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Italian John Brown and George Washington, the Italian insurrectionist to deliver the oppressed—fully endorsed by Edward LLOYD H. BROOKS, SOLOMON PENETON, JOSEPH SCOTT, WILLIAM BERRY. and men change. I am thinking of 1835-6-7-8, when that same Boston, headed by its mayor, mobbed you and your coadjutors, dragging you through her streets, with a rope around your neck, tearing off her streets, with a rope around your neck, tearing off publications which the times and the cause now remains and treating you with every indignity, for doing what she herself did on the Fourth,—i. e., for equationing the Declaration of Indonesians. for sustaining the Declaration of Independence.

'You have been heard. You have not retreated one inch.' Through words, first spoken by you in 1829-30, the nation has become a great convention to

discuss anti-slavery. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

From the Boston Transcript. AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. At Horticultural Hall last Saturday, Mr. Lewis H. Spear, of Braintree, Vt., exhibited specimens of different fruits put up in glass jars last fall, which were preserved in the most perfect manner, retaining all the original flavor and succulence to a degree hitherto unknown. The pro-cess is entirely new, easily applied, and costs but a trifle, while the fruit does not require to be sealed or made air-tight, and may doubtless be preserved for years, in any location, with no further care than is equisite in the first putting up. Mr. Spear will dis-lose his process to any parties for a moderate compensation. He deserves to make his fortune, and is entitled to rank as a public benefactor. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, has given the

I have been made acquainted with the principles adopted by Mr. Lewis H. Spear, in preserving fruit, so as to prevent change of color and subsequent fer-mentation, and have made some observations in connection with this process. Analysis proves that nothing is added to the fruit which is objectionable in articles of food, or decidedly foreign in origin. My trials to induce fermentation in the prepared fruit failed, and I am confident that fruit prepared as he direct. directs, will long resist fermentative changes.

following certificate:

From the New England Farmer.

PRESERVED FRUIT. Some time in February last, Mr. L. H. Spear, of Braintree, Vt., left with us a AIT. L. H. SPEAR, of Braintree, Vt., left with us a jar of apples, preserved by a new process, of which he is the discoverer. We used part of the fruit immediately, and have kept the remainder until this week, and cannot perceive that it has undergone the slighest chemical change. The fruit was not cooked enough to break it up, and the appearance of the cut sides is to-day as fresh and white as though the knife had just separated the quarters. The jar has never been sealed, being simply a common glass jar with a tin cover loosely fitted.

The cost of preparing this preserve is slight, re-

The cost of preparing this preserve is slight, re-quiring only about two pounds of sugar to a gallon; and having tasted strawberries which have been kept by this method for a week, we see not why the dis-covery may not be applied to all kinds of fruit, and become of great value to the house-keeper. We heartily endorse, from our own knowledge,

the statements made by the Transcript and the N. E. Farmer, respecting this discovery, which is equally simple, important, and valuable.-Ed. Lib.

Committee at Washington has published Charles Summer's great speech in a pamphlet of 32 pages—large, readable type. It is supplied to clubs and individuals at \$2.00 per hundred copies. They can be ordered through any member of Congress, or of the Secretary of Committee, George Harrington, Washington, D. C.

A Mississippi planter has paid \$7000 for a house in Cleveland for the exclusive use of his daughter, an octoroon, 16 years of age. She goes to Cleveland to receive a thorough education, the daughter of a clergyman in that city having been engaged as her instructor. The young lady, although born a slave, is now free. It is stated that her income while she is in Cleveland will be \$3000 per annum.

The Atalanta (Ga.) Confederacy warmly con-demns the return to Africa of the negroes lately taken from slavers and brought into the Southern ports.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

| BECEIPTS. | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|----|
| Collections by Parker Pillsbur | ry. | |
| In Cummington, Mass., | \$20 | 00 |
| Fall River, " | 3 | 20 |
| Sale of Tracts, " | 4 | 00 |
| By H. Ford Douglass. | | 47 |
| In South Danvers, Mass., | 16 | 65 |
| North Danvers, " | 12 | 00 |
| Lynn, " | 10 | 00 |
| Valley Falls, R. I., | 5 | 35 |
| Pawtucket, " | 5 | 00 |
| Providence, 's | 9 | 00 |
| From Miss Susan C. Cabot-sales of | Miss | |
| Emily Taylor's book, | 3 | 00 |

For Tract Fund. From Benj. Chase, Auburn, N. H... 1 00 " Mrs. Fifield, Weymouth, Mass., 1 00 H. P. S. Conant, by S. May, Jr., 0 25 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer

DIED-In Cambridgeport, July 6th, Mrs. MARGA-RET SHEPARD FATAL, aged 46.

ABOLITION TRIUMPHANT!

The Twenty-sixth anniversary of WEST INDIA Declaration of Independence, now unblushingly made, in stultification of the fathers of the Republic, renders it important that our annual celebration should be something more than a mere ceremony.

The time has come when the fathers must be vindicated. It must be shown that they were intelligent

Amidst the war of factions, the strife of parties. EMANCIPATION will be celebrated, under the auspices

dicated. It must be shown that they were intelligent and honest patricts, who knew what the occasion required, and who meant precisely what they said; who, when announcing "self-evident truths" as the justification of Independence, were not guilty of a mere verbal flourish, and who, when solemnly claim—

Thousand CHATTEL SLAVES, proclaims the justice, the mere verbal flourish, and who, when solemnly claiming natural rights for all men, did not degrade themselves to the hypocrisy of meaning natural rights for a particular class or caste only. The authors of the Declaration were not idiots nor hypocrites.

Were I able to take part in our annual celebration, I should be glad to speak on this theme, so germane to the occasion, that it seems almost to exclude all other themes. I hope I do not go too far, if I enclose a sentiment in honor of the day.

Thousand CHATTEL SLAVES, proclaims the justice, the divenity, the inevitable triumph of the Anti-Slavery principle; the ineffable baseness and hypocrisy of that Republicanism which holds four million men in chains; and the only method of solution for sublime purpose. The friends of impartial freedom, without solicitation, will throng the assembly; its enemies are cordially invited to be precent.

A special train will run on the Old Colons railroad, as usual; numerous speakers of ability and eloquence are to address the meeting. Further par-

FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, Arrangements THOS. J. HUNT. SAMUEL DYER.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Vir-ginia. 5 cents.

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c.

No. 3. An Account of some of the Principal Slave In-JOSHUA COFFIN. 5 cents.

No. 4. The New Reign of Terror in the Slaveholding States, for 1859-60. 10 cents.

No. 5. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the West Indies and else-where. By L. Maria Child. 10 cents. No. 6. Daniel O' Connell on American Slavery; with other Irish Testimonies. 5 cents. The prices will be one third less where a dozen o

more copies are taken. To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beek man street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and 221 Washington street, Boston.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Lawrence, Sunday, the 15th, and in South Ware, N. H., Sunday, the 22d July.

DOUGLASS will speak at Essex, Sunday, July 22d, day and evening, and at Manchester, Monday evening, July 23d ning, July 23d.

F H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Dover, N. H., Sunday, July 29.

VERMONT.-WM. WELLS BROWN is no a lecturing tour in the State of Vermont, where he intends remaining, and will visit the principal towns. Friends of the cause, wishing him to lecture in their localities, can write to Rev. N. R. Johnston, Topa-

MIDDLESEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY .- A meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Concord, Sunday, July 15th, afternoon and evening. Parker PILLSBURY, H. FORD DOUGLASS, and other speakers, will be present. Friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited.

WM. WHITING, President. F. B. SANBORN, Sec'y.

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large octavo. This pamphlet contains the addresses and speeches of The U. S. House of Representatives has passed a bill, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition, by which Cassius M. Clay is to be compensated for his losses when he was made a prisoner in Mexico. The amount of judgment against him for breaking into a house in Kentucky to capture deserters, by order of his superior officer, is also to be refunded.

13 Madame Emilie Zulavsky Kossuth died on Friday morning at her residence, in Brooklyn, aged forty-three years. Madame Zulavsky was a sister of Louis Kossuth, and had been in this country since the memorable visit of the distinguished Hungarian exite.

RIGHIS CONVENTION, 180, 180, 180 pp. large octavo. York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 180 pp. large octavo. This pamphlet contains, the addresses and speeches of Mrs. R. Clay Syraxton, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Antoninette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. Sanuel Long-Pellow, William Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Berliam an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. But a limited number of copies have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c. Price, 25 cents: by mail, 27 cents.

Address ROBERT F. WALLCUT, 221 Washing-txile.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

TO THE ED'S OF EVANORLIST:— My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had been quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. I, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hug appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.'

Rev. M. THACHER,

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1865. YOURSELF.

President J. I. EATON, LL. D., Union University,

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.
'MADAM-I would state, that some time last spring MADAM—I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularity; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visiularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visi-ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite Gray, were changed to elack. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., FRE-TRINT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORN GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR OBIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK,

Editor 'Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohio.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa. nave been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa-mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manu-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recom-nending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor . Christian Advo-Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its

natural color,' &c. Roy E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.'

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor 'Christian Era,' Boston

'Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bade nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has re-gained the softness of my earlier years.'

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now tne evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.'

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my sequaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.'

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP. ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full val-

ue of our money. GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire,

'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After aving used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

[The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.]

HAVTI.

Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. P. to Hayti.) Martineburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealth y condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.'

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) Brooklyn.

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.'

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Presbyterian Wit-'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till to know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be

pleased to insert adversisement,' &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Re-ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the failing of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.'

Rev. JAS, McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recom-mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man.' Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

'We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.' We think that if these fail to convince, nothing

less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs: S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim'ins oftence.

SOLD BY SVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER

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POETRY.

OUR 'FOURTH.' Written for the Anti-Slavery Celebration at the Fram-ingham Grove, July 4, 1860.

No bells for us shall echo, no cannon sound to-day; We'll raise no mocking banner where the summer breezes play :-

The stars and stripes are stained with tears, and every silken fold

Is as a link of adament the slave in chains to hold And our Eagle hath his pinions in blood all darkly With his talons in our brother's heart, shall he hover

by our side ? Alas! once brave and fearless, he is now the Spoiler's

And only sad and mournful thoughts are by his pres ence stirred.

We'll meet beneath no gilded arch with pomp and show and pride, To chant the songs of Freedom, while we swell Op-

pression's tide; But we'll meet in 'God's own temple,' with his blue sky bending o'er-That temple whose wide gates ne'er close upon the

friendless poor. In Nature's grand cathedral, with its dome of living

And Heaven's own blessed sunshine the emerald leaves between; The free-born birds our minstrels,-and, for fife and

stirring drum, The air-harp's grand old melody, by the mountain zephyrs strung.

We will not meet to vaunt the deeds of the brave heroes dead, Of our fathers who, at Lexington, for Freedom's

birthright bled; Within their honored graves they rest, nor need they now our praise, For Fame hath wreathed their deathless names with

green and fadeless bays. And their memory as a benison upon us yet doth

And we love the rocky hillsides which their free, brave spirit blessed;

'Tis to guard from dark dishonor the land they held so dear, We meet on this time-hallowed day, with earness

words of cheer! We meet at Freedom's altar, to pledge ourselves anew And for the coming contest our heart-strength to re-

new; And, like the knights of olden-time, the solemn vov to take,

That while our deadliest foe survives, no rest or peace we 'll seek !

And Slavery !- dark and fearful is that cruel, treach-Ever waiting, ever watching, he seeks our overthrow

His hosts, arrayed for contest, are gathering in their might, And ever on life's battle-field they seek to conque

Right. Not content that all the South-land doth yield unto

his sway, He has sworn that we, New England's sons, his bidding shall obey;

And if we refuse his mandates, howe'er unjust, to The prison or the scaffold shall be our only meed.

E'en now, where in our Empire State rise Adiro dack's hills.

And the flowers of summer, smiling, bend above the sparkling rills, Beside a quiet mountain home they'll point you to a

Where lies the martyr Brown who gave his life to free the slave. His noble spirit could not brook their wrongs-his

soul was stirred. When their cry of bitter anguish in his Northland home he heard;

He went to set the captive free-and what was his reward? A dungeon-cell, a felon's death, the tyrant did

And where the fair Ohio glides to meet Mississippi's

Are the graves of other martyrs, brave champions of the slave;

They strove to set the bondman free-the tyrant waved his hand, And, lo! the gibbet reared its head for that devoted

Look, where the western prairies glow neath their bright summer sheen,

And the Illinois goes singing, mid its banks of emerald green, There lies the sainted Lovesov, by Slavery's min-

He dared to speak for Freedom, and did not speak in vain!

And can we rest in silence when such fearful deeds Can we calmly, coldly look upon such scenes of

shame and wrong, And be content to meekly bow unto the despot's

Giving to him our birthright-our fathers' priceless dower? If we can be thus submissive, from Bunker's hill of

Let us bear away the granite shaft-'twill only tell our shame!

Let Concord's sacred memories be hushed in every And o'er the deeds of Lexington a veil forever rest

Let all thought of right be buried, and each pulse of pity still,

And our hearts beat cold and sluggishly, with no touch of Love's warm thrill! Let us tell to all the nations, that we worship gold

And that to Trade and Mammon we have reared a gilded throne!

Give no more the hand of welcome to exiles o'er the 'Tis all a vain, false mockery to say we love the free! If we will not raise the fallen who are pleading by

our side, Let us ne'er speak of the oppressed beyond th' At-

lantic's tide! We will not be thus recreant, as we gather here to day;

Nor will we bow in homage to Slavery's demon sway We will speak of Truth and Duty, of our country crime and shame.

Nor kneel at Freedom's altar with the mockery of Barre, Mass., July, 1860.

FREEDOM'S BATTLE SONG.

Written for the Framingham A. S. Celebration, July 4 BY R. TRAYER. A.n.- Auld Lang Syne.

A band of FREEMEN we go forth To battle with the foe; From East to West, from South to North, We'll lay the monster low: We'll lay the monater low,-hurrah!

We'll lay the monster low;

From East to West, from South to North. We'll lay the monster low

To lead us in this noble strife, We're men who 're always true; And we're resolved, come death or life, We'll fight the battle through: We'll fight the battle through, -hurrah ! We'll fight the battle through; And we're resolved, come death or life, We'll fight the batte through.

If to the fray our foes come forth, Like Israel's foes of vore. We'll show them there is vet a NORTH. Which they must flee before: Which they must flee before; We'll show them there is still a NORTH. Which they must flee before.

We'll much the battle till they cry-'To Freedom's hosts we yield! Then shout-we've gained the victory ! We're masters of the field! We're masters of the field,-hurrah! We're masters of the field; Then shout-we've gained the victory ! We' re masters of the field !

For the Liberator. ON THE DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER BY ANNA GARDNER.

How tenderly our spirits turn To that enchanted land, Which Nature from her golden urn Adorns with lavish hand ! Where sweetest vines and flow'rets all In anflest zephyrs wave, And where the orange-blossoms fall On Parker's new-made grave ! Oh! green and soft the grass will grow

nere quietly he lies, 'Mid fragrant zephyrs whisp'ring low Of mystic harmonies; Fit symbols of the anthems sung By angel choirs above, When his freed spirit quickly sprung To the embrace of Love.

Fresh as the morning was his thought, Untrammelled by the Past-Hopeful, from God his strength he sought, And bravely dared forecast That higher faith in Truth and Right

A selfish age denies, Which e'er shall grow more clear and bright Through widening centuries. With glowing eloquence of thought Yet warm upon his lip,

He bade adieu to earth, and saught Celestial fellowship; Communion sacred, sweet and high, In more congenial spheres; The faith he taught rebukes the sigh, And dries the selfish tears.

He needs no sculptor's skill combined With eulogistic arts; His memory will be enshrined Within our heart of hearts. A life so true-wrought on a plan Of such sublime intent,

Rears in the beating heart of man A living monumer Nantucket, 6th mo., 24, 1860.

The Liberator.

SILVER WEDDING. [Reported for the Liberator.]

On Wednesday, the 27th day of June, was cele- was a likeness of the artist CHENEY. brated, at the residence of the parties in Green street, Boston, the 25th anniversary of the union ing ceremonies of this interesting occasion. of Miss Harriot K. Hunt and Harriot K. Hunt, all was ready, Dr. Hunt entered, attended by her M. D. To the many personal friends of the bride, sister, Mrs. S. A. Wright, and by Miss Matilda and the more numerous friends and admirers of the Goddard, and preceded by twelve young girls, repreworthy Doctor of Medicine and of Grace, the occa- senting the months, and appropriately costumed. sion was one of peculiar interest. The hearty and The three ladies having taken their places on the healthy nature which the Puritan lady gave away sofa, and the months being arranged on either twenty-five years ago, has not lost a single one of hand, a reverent and tender prayer was offered by long ago, bound to Miss Hunt very many and very After the prayer, Miss Lucy Goddard read selections dear friends; therefore, the friends of the lady came from Scripture, relating chiefly to woman. We gladly to honor the occasion. The strong good should mention that excellent singing preceded the the professional worker, who has labored, not alone Edna Cheney, wife of the lamented artist, followed to mend the ills of the body, but to restore violated in a brief speech. Alluding in a touching manner rights and cure the wounds of the soul which sin to the lesson of religious consecration of daily life and suffering have made, survive in unabated en- to duty, she said that it might fitly be called a marergy, giving large promise of much good yet to be riage, and in the name of the Managers of the Hosdone; therefore, the admirers of the physician, the teacher, and the reformer, heartily united to cele-deeply moved bride a wedding ring. Mrs. Caroline brate this 25th anniversary.

reporters could have access, but the public interest man and physician, their 'Maid-Monarch':in it seems to warrant some account of the pro- Standing amid this month of song and blooms,

cupied by them until the marriage of her sister. We found the house decorated with flowers, pic-We found the house decorated with flowers, pictures and mottoes most profusely. The arrangement of the flowers was especially pleasing. In the front, parlor hung the portraits of Dr. Hunt's parents, and opposite them, on one canvass, striking likenesses of the sisters. This room was prepared for the externation of the afternace, with which the for the ceremonies of the afternoon, with which the celebration opened. In the next room was ar-ranged, in one corner, a large mass of flowers and That in our conquests we may truly say, To home we owe what we achieve to-day! other ornaments, with hosts of pithy mottoes. In were elegant Parian statuettes of Diana and Hebe. Tis given to conquer, where before fell low the heal-Above and around were branches of evergreen, hung with flowers and mottoes. We give a few of these:—'A handful of good life is better than seven bushels of learning '—' The myrtle of life's spring To paths of noble use the sisters twain inclined. gives place now to the laurel of the maturer summer. Science and art, like the gospel, welcome all Of earth, air, sea, bring tribute with the hours—

Channing, william Herry Channing, and James Clad in the summer's hues, or winter's siect, They do her equal service with their willing feet—Young January, with her robe of snow and holly, and bearing some verses adapted from Longfellow. The small room over the hall was once Dr. Hunt's office, if we mistake not. Here hung coats of arms of the Hunt's the Winslows, and the Wentworths. of the Hunts, the Winslows, and the Wentworths.

following is in the spirit of the occasion :-

In seeking for something to grapple, Met with one Doctor H.

' Medicine must become justice and morality,' ne of Dr. Hunt's maxims. In the front chamber are a great number

eresting memorials of the family of Dr. Hunt The bed, the chairs, the sofa, and other articles are all those which belonged to the family in the olden time. On the bed is the original dimity which was honored by the birth of the infant Harriot, and which continues to furnish a stainles honor to the peaceful repose of the successful physician. On the posts of the bed were inscribed the words, 'Love,' 'Trust,' 'Hope,' 'Faith.' A pencil-drawing lay on the bed, representing Miss Hunt's slate—keeping school in the absence of the teacher. On the pillows was the motto, 'Things have can off their thingly qualities, and are invested with spirits, as it were, to receive and bless us.' Above this was, 'I will lay me down in peace, and sleep. On the four corners of the bed lay large cards, bearing special messages from the Doctor herself Scholars, there's fruit in each wind-wafted seed waiting its natal hour'- Friends, our daily joys and pains advance to a divine significance'- 'Patients, a whispered word may touch the heart, and call it back to life'-'Schoolmates, past, present and future to your sight at once their scenes display.' On the dressing-table lay the family Bible, inscribed on the silver clasp, 'Joab Hunt, 1785. Above was written by Dr. Hunt,

Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand. A sketch of the old homestead hung over the mir-

ror. On the sofa was worked a cross, and the inscription, 'Around our restlessness his rest.' On the large chair was, 'Work done may claim wages, REST.' On other chairs was written, 'Mother,' 'Home,' 'Heart-Home,' 'Baby-Home.' Portraits of Mrs. Wright's children, two old pitchers ornamented with Masonic emblems, and many articles which we have not space to enumerate, were also to be seen in this apartment: not to mention the taste fully arranged flowers.

In the study was shown a fine bouquet from the Ladies' Physiological Institute, Woburn.' On a shelf stood a pair of vases, the gift of a friend, bearing this motto :- Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.' On the Doctor's desk was conspicuously placed a large vase of dowers, in honor of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. It bore these words:

In that we have nobly striven at least, Deal with us nobly, somen though we be, And honor us with truth, if not with praise 'The honest earnest man must stand and work." The woman also;—otherwise she drops
At once below the dignity of man,
Accepting serfdom. Free men freely work;
Whoever fears God, fears to sit at ease.

Above the desk was a portrait of Spurzhein The wit of the Doctor also seems to have suggested to her a very saucy thought, to choose, as the guar dian angel of her study-desk, 'Cupid in trouble.'

The small room adjoining the study was literally filled with flowers, offered in honor of the departed. Here were memorials of three distinguished pastors of the family. ' For the light without night would be of no advantage. JOHN MURRAY.' 'We have an heavenly, eternal home of infinite bliss. Thomas JONES.' 'God will have all men to be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth. In memory of Hosea Ballou.' A small Bible lay near these, inscribed, 'From John Murray to Harriot Kezia HUNT, May 20th, 1811.' A likeness of THEODORE PARKER, with an extract from one of his favorite hymns, and a number of daguerreotypes and memorials, were placed among the flowers. Prominent

But it is time that we should attend to the open of head and heart, which, Rev. Samuel Winkley, of the Pitts Street Chapel ense, the healing temper, and the resolute zeal of prayer, and followed the reading of Scripture. Mrs. M. Severance then read the following poem, while The occasion was not a public meeting, to which the months presented offerings to the h

ceedings, made from the notes of an invited guest.

It should be mentioned that the residence which Dr. Hunt has occupied for nearly twenty years was purchased from the income of herself and her sister, in the practice of medicine. It was jointly occupied by them until the marriage of her sister.

the centre of the mass, on a table, was a rich bou- Our first glad tribute shall be hers, the goddess quet of rare beauty, bearing the inscription, 'Honor Of hearty Mirth, and rosy Health !- and born of to the brave Pioneer of Female Physicians; long, Grecian bowers— long may her light shine! On either side of this Her of mild eye and thoughtful brow, to whose sweet

The following was in the hand-writing of Dr.
Hunt:—

But faith should be cheerful, and trust should be glad, And our follies and sins, not our years, make us sad.

All clouds above, all mists that rise below—
All winds that sweep the broad earth as they run,
All nights that shace, all beams of daily sun—
Graces and Muses—hand and eye of Art,
All do her homage, all bear loyal heart!

At the other side of the room hung likenesses of Symbols of these, the tripping months appear, three of the saints of our latter day, Wm. Ellery Laden with tithes of all the varied year—Born amid northern frost, or tropic heat, Channing, William Henry Channing, and James Clad in the summer's hues, or winter's sleet,

of the Hunts, the Winslows, and the Wentworths.

On the walls we read, 'Health is the jewel of life July and August, with their ripening heats, set in the human frame: it is spirit to the body, and health to the mind '—' Honor to the physician, Pomona's wealth of fruit and Ceres' grain she bears who, by inculcating a reverent obedience to physical laws, leads to a deeper reverence for, and a Decay and Death look forth with radiant eyes, more faithful obedience to all Divine laws. The following is in the spirit of the occasion:

With late December's constant air and green,

All own her sway, all hail her as their Queen! So may we each her faithful subjects be, Eager to serve her well, and royally—Accepting, as the proofs of all-abounding good, God's ample blessing for our every mood.

In honor of Mrs. Wright, a young lady repeated assages of Scripture. Then followed an anthem. passages of Scripture. Then followed an anthem.

After a short speech from Mrs. C. H. Dall, on the Union of the Priest and Physician, Mrs. Severance presented a silver cup to Mrs. Wright, bearing the Nor faltered by the way, nor turned aside, Union of the Priest and Physician, Mrs. Severance following inscription: — Sarah Augusta wrigot, the generous cup-bearer. She drank the cup of suf-

olic of much in her life,

She drank the cup of suffering in a severe and proracted illness, and used her noble nature meanwhile She drank the cup of suffering in a severe and protracted illness, and used her noble nature meanwhile in investigating the causes and symptoms which baffed others. At length she was enabled to take the cup of thanksgiving, and bless the name of the Lord, not only for restored life, but for other fresh young lives to consecrate her own. She now, in her beautiful home, offers the overflowing cup of hospitality and bounty to friend and to stranger, and gives, as freely, the priceless riches of her years of thought and experience to all who need.

So may this cup, freighted with love stand heade.

To the memory of that June that wedded thee To they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in investigating they loved ones come in investigating they loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in investigating they loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in investigating they loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while they loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while they loved ones come in they life's Purpose; while they loved ones come in they loved ones come in they loved ones come in they loved ones. It is the soft of the first one in the loved ones come in and experience to all who need.

So may this cup, freighted with love, stand beside her own bed in sickness, and comfort her with its union of beauty and use, and its symbolism of so much that is precious in her own life.

With a blessing on her companion, her children, and a benediction on herself, I subscribe myself, one of the readers and admirers of her noble life, as printed in

"GLANCES & GLIMPSES."

In the evening, Mrs. Dall read the following poem, sent by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of St. Louis:-THE SILVER WEDDING.

memorative of the union of Miss H. K. Hum Dr. H. K. Hunt, on the 27th of June, 1835. Twas in the flowery month of June, When poets find all things in tune Throughout the earth and sky, A merry wedding came to pass. The bride, a fresh and comely lass—

The bridgeroom,
Musty, and old, and full of gloom;
and blues, and rheum, All aches, and pains, and blues, and rhet And lank, and lean, and grim; And neighbors wondered why the maid Of such a fright was not afraid— Why loved him with such vim.

He never knew an hour of ease; For well the maiden knew

Twas only through the outer man His inner life was great! And so this blue-eyed, laughing girl Took to her heart the suffering churl, And met impending fate

Hippocrates—'tis said—stood by
While Esculapius lovingly
The young bride gave away;
Diana, sent by Mercury down,
To wreathe around her head a crown,
That kept her bride for aye! Never was husband half so sad,— Sometimes half crazed, sometimes whole mad; She only laughed the louder: He'd storm! She did not mind a whit,

And every day grew prouder. And, day by day, she cured some ill And, any oy day, she cured some hill By cheerful word or well-made pill; And, spite of all his trouble, She made of him as good a spouse As ever graced a lady's house, And gained him honor double.

Now, through a score of years and five, She's made her sickly bridegroom live, And cured his aches and pains; And cured his active and stews, His colds and coughs, his fevers, blues, Consumption, rheumatics, and stews,—And pocketed her gains.

This is their silver wedding-day; And she is just as blithe and gay. As free from care and woe, As when in girlhood bright and fresh, differing twain were n In the June long ago. But then, 'tis whispered all about, ('Tis said there's not a chance for doubt,)

She's found a new affinity, Lays the old M. D. on the shelf, And takes a new one to herself,— A Doctor of Divinity But who shall blame her? As a bride. For twenty-five long years, she tried
To mend the outcard man,
And conquered; let her use her skill
To lift the soul above earth's ill,

And cure it, if she can And when the golden wedding comes,
If we're not bidden to our homes
In spirit lands above,
We'll give her all the honor due
For curing soul and body too,
By science, mirth, and love.

The following 'lines from a friend' were then

BY MRS. HALL, OF CAMBRIDG O, Nature, rich and lavish, With beauty all abloom. Her spirit to enravish, Pour out the wealth of June!

O, Day, be rich in splendor, Shed o'er her floods of light; And come with star-light tend And dewy eyes, sweet Night !

Teach thou our hands to fashion, O, wise and wondrous Art, Some beautiful love-token, To wear anear her heart!

Breathe thou upon the canvase And touch the marble stone, And pour into our music Thy fullest, richest tone!

For we keep her silver wedding, We keep her silver wedding-We would keep it royally.

The Bride is sweetly beautiful,
With deeds of love impearled;
And the Bridegroom; O, the Bridegro
Is the glory of the world! And she stood up right womanly, And he stood like a king, While she gave up all trustingly Her heart and hand to him.

Her sister served as bride's-maid. So nobly by her side, And 'twas her loving mother Who gave away the bride.

All lovingly, all brightly, The years since she was wed.

Whene'er our bodies languish Upon the couch of pain,
I'is she who soothes the anguish,
And makes us whole again. Her heart is full of kindness,

Of gentleness and truth, And, like another Hebe, She gives us back our youth! So we keep her silver wedding— A royal bride is she, We keep her silver wedding— We would keep it royally.

The crown of all nobility, His Royal Highness, Use. The Bride, she is all beautiful
With deeds of love impearled;
And the Bridegroom; O, the Bridegroot
Is the glory of the world!

Are you Hunting for the Bridegroom?

Then I will introduce

casion. Miss Sallie Holley read the following poem from Mrs. Virginia P. Townsend:-Thou didst not gather for thy maiden brow The roses of that June: thou didst not crown Thy hair with orange blossoms, nor thy youth With shy sweet dreams of wisehood!

We bless thee for thy work

the generous cup-bearer. She drank the cup of suffering, and made it one of thankegiving.' The following note accompanied the cup, addressed to Mrs. Severance:

Mrs. S.:

Madam,—As you are acquainted with our friend Sarah Augusta Walgut, permit me to ask of you to appropriate the enclosed for a silver cup, as symbolic of much in her life.

Thy words have strengthened—by the homes
Thy hands have blessed—by all the loving deeds
Which hang thy womanhood with precious pearls,
As brides are hung with jewels—by the sick
Whom thou hast healed—and oh, by every life
Whose boughs put on fresh blossoms for thy care,
As loving wives
Keep fresh the memory of their marriage morn,
Through twenty-five green Junes, so keep thou free

Keep fresh the memory of their marriage morn,
Through twenty-five green Junes, so keep thou fres
The memory of that June that wedded thee
To thy life's Purpose; while thy loved ones come
With song and gift, and hold high festival,
As matrons hold on 'Silver Wedding' days!
Honor and peace unto the future years
Which God shall grant thy life!

May silver heirs

Letters from Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Mrs. Lucretia Mott were also read. We give them here NEW YORK, June 12th, 126 Second Avenue.

My DEAR DOCTOR HUNT: Though, to my great regret, I cannot be with you at the time of your approaching celebration, you ma of the readers and admirers of her noble life, as printed in "GLANGES & GLIMPRES."

June 27th, 1860.

Rev. S. H. Winkley pronounced an affecting benediction, and immediately the bride received the congratulations of her friends.

In the evening. Mrs. Dall read the following.

Though, to my great regret, I cannot be with you at the time of your approaching celebration, you may be very sure of my hearty sympathy and good wishes, in which my sister cordially joins.

Pray accept from us the enclosed sentiment, in which I am sure all your friends will unite.

Yours, very truly.

E. & E. BLACKWELL.

Medicine, in its relation to mind, as well as body.—In the practice of Harrior K. Hunt, M. D., our respected fellow-laborer in the field of Medicine, we recognize a type of the true physician's action on the moral conditions of the sick. May she live to collect her wide-spread family to the golden of a good old age!

ROADSIDE, near Philadelphia, 6th mo. 21st, 1860. MY DEAR HARRIOT K. HUNT: Thy kind letter of invitation to my husband and

elf was duly received.
You will have a gathering of kindred spirits, at the interesting celebration of a union so rare for woman.

Thy sphere has been filled in such good faith, and with such success too, as will give thy 'merry heart a cheerful countenance'; and thy words of encour-agement on the occasion will be remembered as from 'the laughing philosopher,' whose soul overflows with thanksgiving that 'the lines have fallen unto [her] in pleasant places, 'and she has! 'a goodly heritage.'
The day is full of encouragement for woman. She has but to ask, and she receives; but to knock, and the door of medical schools, and of our Legislatures, is opened unto her. The Church, too, is beginning to perceive that, 'in Christ, there is neither male no to perceive that, 'in Const, there is neturer mais nor female'; and that the words of prophets and apostles are no longer to be perverted to the subjection and degradation of woman.

This awakening has not been without great labor and sacrifice. Contumely and reproach have been

meted to these, as well as to other reformers. The unmeted to these, as well as to other reformers. The un-tiring exertions of a Stanton, an Anthony, a Phil-Lirs, &c.—the Liberator's columns heralding each movement—have prepared the way, both here and in England, 'for a great door and an effectual [to be] opened unto us, [even though] we have many adver-Then let me cheer thee on thy way; and press upon

the young, the duty of entering into similar labors; for the work is only just begun—'the harvest truly is great.' So that when the golden wedding shall be attained, the independence of the husband and wife will be equal, their dependence mutual, and their

obligations reciprocal.

Thy card cannot reach thy friend MIRA TOWNSEND.

She may be with you in spirit, having passed from earth some months since, leaving the erring and destitute to sorrow 'most of all that they shall see [her] face no more.'
My husband unites with the foregoing, and sends suitable greetings for the happy occasion. Our children, too, were glad to be remembered; and if they or any other of our friends wend their way thitherward, thy kind invitation shall go with them.

'With the salutation of love,' as we Quakers say LUCRETIA MOTT.

On the second day of the celebration, the hous being freshly decorated with flowers, and some very beautiful additions having been made to its orna ments. Dr. Hunt received in the afternoon the Physiological Institutes of Woburn and Charles-

In the evening of the same day, the Fraternity of the 28th Congregation assembled, by invitation. little music, a well-spread refreshment table, where the bride-cake was not lacking, and Mrs. Dall read the following poems, and a note from Miss Parsons LINES.

On the Occasion of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D. BY MISS POSTER.

Of all conventionalities. In any time or nation A Silver Wedding Festival!

A masculine 'protector Yet, here she stands a wedded Bride.

True, it was not at Hymen's shrine A noble art had won her heart, Her hand, her admiration.

Though friends opposed, and Harvard's halls Swung their grand gates upon her, With her 'M. D.' no longer she Needs look to them for honor. For now the children of her care

In grateful groups surround her, To tell how true, how holy too, The bonds of love that bound her. BY MRS. BACON, OF THE LADIES' REPOSITORY. THE SILVER WEDDING. HARRIOT K. HUNT.

A picture hangs in our hall of art, That tells the tale of a constant heart,— Beatrice, the angel bride, From the spirit-land is her Dante's guide, Ah! these are the tales the poets tell, Who love in the clouds and mist to dwell; Be mine of a humaner love to sing, That circles the world with its marriage ring.

HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D.

Alone, like Dante, our bride may seem, But not in the clouds is her bridegroom, I ween; Though are see him not, she knoweth him well, And many a tale of his worth can tell. She has followed him, like a faithful wife,

Through the lonely streets at breaking day, And in the twilight's sober grey. Not in cloud-land, nor up in the blue, Has our lady M. D. sailed through, But 'mid earthly scenes and in city homes, When sorrow comes and sickness moans.

But her laugh is just as allvery now As before the bridegroom touched her brow; She may tempt the young and gay to-night To wed a profession, instead of a wight. Long may that delicate hand caress The brow with care and sorrow pressed, And may her work be far from done When shineth her golden wedding sun!

I am glad, my dear Dr. H. (ygeia?), that the su shines so brightly on your silver wedding. I do no know but it may seem superfluous to send yo 'Heart's Ease,' on this occasion, but, to my thought it sets the truest seal on the success of your mi Mrs. Dall then introduced Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, that, through good report and evil report—amid all who spoke carnestly of the serious aspect of the co-

your cheerful, buoyant heart upon all those who within the sphere of your influence. So you let the little flowers apeak this thought to you. I add an impromptu which MARGARET FULLER sent to a friend, with some of these blossoms she so well?

· Content, with purple lustre clad. Kingly serene and golden glad No demi-bues of sad contritio No pallors of enforced submiss Give me such content as this, And I'll forego the rosy bliss."

And I must send, too, a little laurel, to infinal the crown this festive occasion proves you to have we the crown this festive occasion proves you to have we since I first stole to your door as friend and om Since I first stole to your door as friend and conpanion of one of your earliest patients, societ ha
strode forward, as if in seven-leagued boots. What
greater changes shall the golden wedding witness
Ah! that it might be the true marriage of man and
woman, to recicem mankind 'form all the ills field
heir to.' Those old ancients were wise in appoint
a god of medicine—a goddess of health; and I do so
wonder that 'the faculty' shrink from sharing a
wonder that 'the faculty' shrink from sharing a wonder that 'the lacuity' shrink from sharing the ground with women, from an instinctive feeling that their mission will be to prevent evil, and then there own occupation—to cure—will be gone.

I write you in great haste, having had friends with

and riends with All peace and good be with you! Affectionately,

Jamaica Plain, June 27, 1860. ANNA Q. T. P.

Thus closed the bright festivity. It would be hardly fair to say, May there be many happy to turns!

The floral arrangements sprang up under the genial hands of Miss Lucy Goddard, of Roxbary, Many sentiments and letters were received from vell known sources, not printed here, and our Progression friends were present in the exquisite foral end

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